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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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BIRTH.

On the 18th June, at No. 56, Ballestier Road, Singapore, the wife of A. H. GOODENOUGH, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 10th June, at Suchieu, HAMPDEN DU BOSE, son of the Rev. and Mrs. WM. F. JUNKIN, aged 13 mo ths.

On the 13th June, at Perak Estate, Province Wellesley, F.M.S., FRANCIS PULSFORD, J.P., second son of the late Rev. JOHN PULSFORD, D.D., of Edinburgh, aged 5 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD C'L.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 27th June 1903.

THE city of Bombay is, in a way, to be regarded as the head-quarters of the anti-plague campaign, for no other place has been responsible for so many suggestions or has tried so many ways for fighting the disease. The last Indian mail brings us yet another scheme, this time emanating from Dr. J. A. TURNER, Health Officer for Bombay. Dr. TURNER is an earnest supporter of the segregation theory, and holds hat the only really valuable method we have of checking the spread of plague is by removing the infected to hospital or thoroughly isolating them and the contacts to an uninfected locality and preventing any communication with infected areas. In no case where this has been thoroughly done, he says, has plague continued to spread. He continues:—"If we could "remove 300,000 people from infected "houses in Bombay for six months, isolate "cases as they occur, keep the vacated "houses empty, thoroughly disinfect them, "demolish the insanitary quarters, prevent "immigration from infected areas, plague "would be under control and soon disappear. On a small scale this is what we "are doing now, and the results show that "plague does not spread among people "who leave infected areas for uninfected "camps unless introduced from without." In his description of the situation in Bombay Dr. TURNER presents a state of affairs which can easily be paralleled here in Hongkong. He points out that the commercial prosperity and the facilities for the working class being close to their work have to be considered; their wages being low, the cost of food not decreasing, and rents rising, it is impossible to expect those people to willingly go away from their work, unless there is some compensating condition. In fact, it is the overcrowding difficulty which in Bombay, as in Hongkong, fosters the spread of plague, and the preventive measures adopted in both cities do not deal to any appreciable extent with this difficulty. Dr. TURNER has a bold plan, which he puts forward in his report to the Bombay Standing Committee. This is nothing less than a suggestion to provide accommodation for six months or more in Back Bay, Bombay, on floating houses or piers where the people could go backwards and forwards to work, where each and every person could be under supervision, every case of sickness reported and every death verified, where they would get fresh air and sunlight, and water for washing free. He proposes, in fact, to transform 300,000 poor inhabitants of Bombay into a temporary boat population. This, he says, may appear a large undertaking, but apart from the money difficulty it is perfectly feasible. It is only the working class who have to be provided for, and the houses they vacate are for the most part of such a character as should be condemned. The suggestion is interesting, and we wonder that a similar scheme has never, as far as we know, been mooted in Hongkong. With a large boat population already existing here, which is little attacked by plague, it might have been expected that the idea would occur to someone's mind. Unfortunately, however, we must recognise that the obstacles are tremendous. The *Times of India*, a steadfast opponent of "heroic" plague measures in Bombay, commenting on Dr. TURNER's proposal, says:—"If there were "no practical obstacles to the scheme, the "financial difficulties are insuperable. Even "were the money forthcoming, the lakhs "spent on the floating town would have no "more permanent effect upon the conditions "of life in Bombay than the enormous sums "already spent upon preventive measures." We fear that the same remarks might be applied to Hongkong. And there is the initial difficulty here of the existence of so large a boat population already that we should be hard-pressed to find sufficient accomodation on the water for a displaced crowd of Chinese from the island. We would suggest, however, to the authorities that in cases where a whole row of Chinese houses has to be closed up the experiment might be tried of housing the displaced inhabitants temporarily on the water instead of somewhere on the island. It is not to be supposed that the expense would be prohibitive, while the relief from congestion of population on land would be appreciable, at least, if small. It has long been obvious that, if we have to get rid of some of the most insanitary tenements in the Colony, we must speedily find localities not too far removed from the business quarter wherein the turned-out inhabitants may find shelter. If it be possible to utilise any of the waters surrounding the Colony, there is something gained.

A promenade concert will be held on the Volunteer Parade Ground on Saturday, 11th proximo.

On p. 9 to-day will be found Sir Thomas Jackson's evidence, given before the Straits Currency Committee on the 5th November last.

The Rifle Association competition to-day will be for short range cup and spoons, commencing at 3 p.m; ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards.

The plague epidemic seems practically at an end now for another year. Only three cases, all Chinese and two fatal, were noted in yesterday's return for the 24 hours ended at noon. One body was dumped, and one case came from the steamer *Anping Maru*. The total for the year is 1,271 cases.

On the complaint of Inspector T. P. Conolly, of the Sanitary Department, a "boy" was yesterday cross-summoned for damages in a case in which he had originally sued his master for wages due. Mr. Conolly said that the boy was insolent, that he failed to feed the dog that was in the house, and that he had broken several dollars' worth of crockery. Mr. Justice Wise dismissed the case.

Reference has frequently been made to a Russian Company which has acquired a concession to exploit certain forests on the Yalu river. The concession was granted by Corea in 1896, but the concessionaires have only recently commenced work on a large scale apparently. We learn that the Company, which is called the Russian Forest Industry Co., has a capital of three million roubles. Several thousands of workmen are said to have been engaged in in Manchuria for employment in the Yalu forests, the Russian staff being mostly recruited from the officials of the Eastern Chinese Railway. The Company owns a few steamers and is arranging, we understand, to open an agency at Port Arthur.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the late Queen Victoria's coronation in 1838.

A telegram to the Manila *Cablenews* says that the Tsar of Russia narrowly escaped assassination at Tsarkoi Kelo on the 21st inst.

Forty-five years ago yesterday the Tientsin treaty between Britain and China was signed. The treaty between France and China was signed next day, that is, forty-five years ago to-day.

Despite efforts made by certain parties to prevent it, the Government of French Indo-China is continuing its subsidy of $1,500 per annum to the *Siam Free Press*. The attitude of the journal thus remains unchanged.

The *Straits Echo* complains that the appeals n Penang from Magistrates' decisions are much more frequent than in Hongkong, which is, in common with the Straits Settlements, a Crown colony. "Why should they be more frequent here than in Hongkong?" the *Echo* asks.

The *Straits Times* suggests that Mr. E. A. Watson, of the Kechau mines, must find life really worth living. The other day he was visited by a troop of wild elephants, and now his compound is said to be invested by a tiger which evades all attempts instituted against it.

The Madras Municipality is experimenting with petroleum as a means of laying dust in the streets, the whole of North Beach Road, in the mercantile portion of Madras, being sprinkled with petroleum. It has effectually laid the dust. The experiment might well be made locally, in the dry season.

By permission of Major Radcliff and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-night from 8 to 9.30. The following is the programme:—

March... "Les Soldats qui Passent," Mario Costa
Overture ... "Die Felsenmühle,"..... Reissiger
Selection ... "The Toreador," ..... Moncrton
Song ..... "The Maid of Malabar,"..... Adams
Selection "Les Cloches de Corneville," Planquette
Waltz..... "Amoureuse," ..... Berger
Two-Step ... "Mumblin' Moss,"..... Thurban
"God Save the King."

The Jockey Club of France has given an adverse decision against Tod Sloan, and the subject is the one topic of conversation in sporting circles. Sloan galloped a mare, *Rose of May*, on the private training course at Chantilly. In view of the previous decisions against Sloan it was necessary that he should have first obtained permission from the Jockey Club. This he failed to do and he became a party to the misdemeanor of the trainer of the mare in question, whom the Jockey Club fined 2,000 francs for using the ground at Chantilly without authorisation. As the result of the decision arrived at by the Jockey Club, Sloan's career as a jockey is concluded both in England and France. The committee of the Jockey Club have now warned Sloan out of the waiting-room and the training ground of the Society. By paying 20 francs he can simply walk on to any municipal race-course, but that is all.

The organ of the Rumanian Jews, the *Bulletin*, calls attention in connection with the Kishineff outrages to the campaign which is being carried on in certain Rumanian newspapers against the Jews and which closely resembles the campaign in the local Press that resulted in the lamentable events at Kishineff. In the *Vocea Tutovei* a series of inflammatory articles has culminated in the following outrageous appeal to the passions of the Rumanian populace:—"The recent ritual murders committed by Jews in Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Germany, and Russia must still be fresh in everyone's mind. And how many children have disappeared in our own country! How many mutilated bodies have been found, while the criminals have remained undiscovered! Who are these criminals—these blood-thirsty murders of our prattling babes? They are the 600,000 [*sic*] fanatical Jews that infest our land. These monsters are the slayers of our Christian children. They are the criminals—the Jews who have invaded our country like locusts. . . . The time for peaceful and legal restrictions is passing away. Let all good Rumanians raise their heavy sticks and kill these parasites of their country."

The following obituary notice appears in the *Foochow Echo* of the 13th inst.:—The sad telegraphic news that reached here last Saturday of the sudden death at New York from apoplexy of William Graham was received by every one with the deepest regret. William Graham originally came out to the East in 1881 to join the firm of William. L. Hunter. In 1889 he entered the firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and was in charge of their business here until the beginning of this year, when he resigned his position to proceed to New York to open a branch there for Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ld. His ever genial temperament and kind nature endeared him to one and all of us, and no more generally popular man has resided here. He was a warm supporter of every branch of sport, and whenever opportunity offered was to be seen on our Recreation Ground or Race-course. He was also a prominent member of the Gun Club, and until recently a constant player at the Racquet Court. He could count his friends, and they were a host in number, all over China, and there are few who visited this port who have not good reason to remember the hospitality of the large-hearted "Bill Graham." In business, his word was his bond, and he was universally respected both by foreigners and natives—in fact, we cannot remember a death of any foreigner that the Chinese have evinced such genuine sorrow over. He married in 1895 the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. R. Westall, for whom general sympathy is expressed in their sudden and sad bereavement.

Comparatively little damage has so far resulted from the heavy rains. A dangerous hole, however, has been excavated in Kowloon City Road at Hunghom, and, on the other side of the harbour, part of the roof of the Metropole Hotel fell in, fortunately without serious consequences.

The Peking correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* telegraphed on the 20th inst.:—Although it has been stated that the railway from Peking to Chang-chiakou (Kalgan) is to be built by a Chinese syndicate with Chinese capital, it is now understood that this syndicate is only a Russian puppet.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred on General Kuropatkin the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, and on Generals Sollohout and Wogack, the principal members of General Kuropatkin's suite, the First Class of the Rising Sun, and the First Class of the Sacred Treasure, respectively.

L'Echo de Chine, taking for granted the story about an agreement between Russia and Japan, congratulates both countries, the former on having gained her end so soon and Japan on release from a tiresome situation. Our contemporary seems to look for a natural death now of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, following on the virtual acquisition of Corea by Japan!

A well-known racehorse, *Blunderer* by name, has recently been imported by Mr. Abrams of Singapore. This is said to be the finest performer that has been imported to the Straits for years. A bay gelding by *Mistake* from *Planetule*, and although an aged horse that has done a deal of battling in the colonies, he is expected to have an easy task so far as the present lot of horses at Singapore is concerned.

After a trial lasting two-and-a-half days, Robert Clarke, who was tried on two charges of defaming F. W. Roberts, Executive Engineer of the Burma Railways, in a letter which he had sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, accusing Mr. Roberts of having assaulted and murdered a Shan girl in 1894, verdict was given on the 11th inst. The jury found the prisoner guilty on the first charge by a majority of seven to two, and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. On the second charge he was found guilty by a majority of eight to one, and was sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment, both sentences to run concurrently. Clarke was formerly employed under Mr. Roberts as a temporary subordinate.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, 26th June.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

GAMBLING COOKS.

On Thursday night the police raided a gambling den at 14, Cochrane Street and roped in twenty prisoners, all of them cooks and most of them in employment at the Peak. It had been arranged that the raid should take place earlier but when the posse of detectives turned in the direction of Cochrane Street on the first occasion a "runner" or watchman was seen to make a dart in the direction of the gambling house. Inspector Smith, who was in charge, recognised that it was useless going further, and took his men back to the station. On Thursday night, however, the gamblers were caught off their guard. Inspector Smith, in uniform, ostentatiously patrolled in the vicinity of Cochrane Street the while Sergeant Murison and a number of other policemen stole round the back way and rushed the house. The players were caught red-handed, and marched to the station.

The keeper was fined $150 and the others $3 each; the gambling paraphernalia were confiscated.

SHARPERS.

Two Chinamen just down from Canton to see what they could do in the way of roguery were each sent to prison for one month, with hard labour, for obtaining a quantity of crockery, etc., from a native store by false pretences. They represented that they had been sent for the goods by the proprietor of another shop who trades with the complainant, but this story was found to be false, and the defendants, who had obtained possession of the ware, were arrested. One escaped for a time, but the other, lacking in that honour which is said to exist amongst thieves, revealed his probable whereabouts and enabled the police to complete the capture.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

INFRINGING BUILDING REGULATIONS.

Mr. H. E. Y. Haggard, Public Works Department, prosecuted Fook Cheong, 40, Stanley Street, for using broken and unsound blue bricks in the construction of houses Nos. 34, 36, and 38, Temple Street, Yaumati. Mr. N. H. Beavis, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the defendant, who was convicted and fined $100.

A Rangoon paper relates this incident, which would hardly be very feasible with our local currency:—A novel and costly game of draughts was recently played in Rangoon between two private gentlemen, one of whom is a very expert player. In place of the usual black and white draughtsmen, the novice used rupees and the champion sovereigns, the understanding being that the draughtsmen captured on either side during the game should be the property of the captor, except that the first two sovereigns captured should be returned to the loser after the game was over. It was a very exciting match but the champion won. He had only four men taken and he recovered two of his sovereigns for the purpose of crowning two kings.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 24th June.

A number of educated men are with the Mullah, including some interpreters formerly employed by the British Navy; the enemy is well acquainted with our methods and has a regular intelligence system connected with Jibutil and other ports. The Mullah's force includes 1,500 riflemen and a mob of spearmen. The British force will be about 6,000 of all arms. Experts maintain that, owing to the transport problem, a mere pouring of troops into the country will only increase the difficulties, and advocate the later South African tactics of small light columns.

LATER.

General Manning telegraphs that he arrived at Bohotle on the 26th [*sic.* ? 21st], having left an adequate garrison at Damot.

SERVIA.

LONDON, 24th June.

King Peter met with an enthusiastic reception on his arrival at Belgrade and attended Mass at the Cathedral. The Russian and Austrian Ministers were at the station; their demeanour was grave and nervous throughout the ceremonies. The Premier presented the leaders of the Government to the King, including the chief conspirator Machin, who was received in silence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STILL UNCONQUERED SCOTLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 25th June.

SIR,—I really must express the thanks which I feel are due from me to the two Unspeakable ones from the North of the Tweed. The amusement they have afforded me by their highly instructive and entertaining letters is great and undoubtedly deserves acknowledgment. I thank them most heartily.

As regards the absorbtion of Scotland by England, or *vice-versa*, as "An Unspeakable Scot" would seem to prefer it, I do not think there is very much to be said. It is plainly obvious to anybody who has any knowledge of history that neither nation ever absorbed the other. The accession of James VI of Scotland to the throne of England in 1603 was an event rendered inevitable by laws of succession and by the dying declaration of Queen Elizabeth. The following is quoted from Tytler's History of Scotland (Vol IV., page 314):—"King James the Sixth was proclaimed heir and successor to Elizabeth, both by proximity of blood, and, as it was now positively added, by her own appointment upon her deathbed."

In spite of the two nations being now under one Sovereign, the national institutions of each were still quite distinct and, as of old, antagonistic. So much was this the case that in 1640 a Scottish army of 26,000 men invaded Northern England and were so successful that Charles I concluded a truce with the Scots. England and Scotland remained distinct nations until the Union of May, 1707. As late even as 1752 the Scottish Parliament passed an Act, which Queen Anne sanctioned to avoid war, whereby they retained to themselves the option of determining whether, after her demise, the union of the crowns should continue. Even since the Union, Scottish law has remained distinct from the English even up to the present day. The question of absorbtion is now brought down to the year 1707. I will leave it to the "unspeakable ones" and their opponents to decide which nation absorbed the other, merely remarking that the seat of Government was now in London rather than Edinburgh. Personally I should evade the question by declaring that both nations were equally absorbed by a new creation—Great Britain.

There is one other point on which I should like to remark. In his second letter "An Unspeakable Scot" claims that Scots have done more than their share of colonising work, "planting seed the fruits of which in all probability the English reap." Does he mean that the Scots have been used as *catspaws* by the English? His letter certainly conveys that impression. What a very ignominious position to claim!—Yours, etc.,

LOOKER-ON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 26th June.

SIR,—I have read with much amusement your Scotch correspondence during the past few days. I talked the matter over with several "Speakable Scotchmen," who are all agreed that "Unspeakable Scot's" first letter was quite unnecessary, and a slur on his broader-minded countrymen. Most Scotchmen are proud of being members of the most glorious British Empire, from which "Unspeakable Scot" prefers to alienate himself. I notice that your correspondent "An Unconquered Scot" mentions in his letter published to-day the word "havers." I know there are some Scots who will "have" you every time, in fact, I have been had myself by one. Surely "An Unconquered Scot" does not mean that all Scotchmen are "havers?" In future, I think it would be better for us loyal subjects of the Empire if, when we were to see an anonymous letter from an unspeakable, nameless, unmentionable Scot, or whatever else he likes to call himself, we were to ignore his Skye-terrier bite and remember some of the things for which we ought to be grateful to Scotland:—Whisky by "Chiefs" Dewar, Buchanan, Johnny Walker, etc.; jams, pickles, fish and meat by "Chiefs" Maconochie Bros, etc., Scotch scones, Scotch collies, porridge, Dundee marmalade, and, last but not least, butter-scotch, which was surely invented in the "Land o' Cakes"—Yours, etc.,

EMPIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 26th June.

SIR,—For blatant self-sufficiency commend me to "An Unconquered Scot" and his "brither Scots"! Your correspondent asks "Why the whole English camp is in arms"? Surely the reason must be apparent to all but the "douerest" Scot. The *original* question as to whether Scotland was ever conquered is too childishly uninteresting to excite sufficient interest to call forth the indignation of "the other side." No, nothing but the irritating, swollen-headed bumptiousness of the "Unspeakables" could have provoked such righteous condemnation—*not* of Scotland and well-informed, intelligent Scots, but of that class who in the arrogance of their ignorance (Don Quixote-like) tilt at the windmill of "Hard Facts" mounted on that ill-conditioned, broken-winded, weak-kneed jade "Elementary Education!" I agree on one point with "Unspeakable Scot"—William 1st certainly was a Norman, but what of that? Who held him up as an English hero?—Yours, etc.,

PAX VOBISCUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 25th June.

SIR,—In the interests of suffering humanity please insist that future correspondence from Scots, "unconquered" or otherwise, must be correctly spelt. We can stand bad grammar and bad temper, but save us from bad spelling. Here is a sample from "An Unconquered Scot's" letter dated 25th June:— . . . . . "but, puir callant, ye maybe ken nae better." Some Scottie or other will be telling us this is Scotch, and not badly spelt English. By the way, how many swelled-headed Scots in Hongkong or elsewhere can speak or write a single sentence in pukka Scotch, not the pidgin broken-English sampled above, but the genuine article? Not one, my child, not one! Can any of your readers favour with the complete poem entitled "Scotia?" The last two lines are as follows:—

"Land of chiels so fond of country
That they leave it fast by scores."

—Yours, etc.,

A LOVER OF "SCOTCH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 25th June.

SIR,—Suggested that such an interesting and instructive (?) controversy as is now being carried on through the medium of your paper between the "Unspeakable Scot" and "Englishman" and others be issued later on in pamphlet form, as it would indeed be a pity to deprive those residents of Hongkong temporarily absent on business or love of 'th' opportunity of being amused and instructed (?) at the same time. It would certainly be of great use to other Eastern cities if this pamphlet was sent to their clubs and libraries, as it might induce many others to carry on these innocent and amusing discussions to the edification of the reading public in general. Hoping this will receive your due consideration. —Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

[This correspondence must now close.—ED. *D.P.*]

MACAO LETTER DELIVERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 27th June.

SIR,—Many complaints are current in the Colony about the late delivery of Macao letters, and for my part I can say that, of late, not less than four letters were delivered at my office after 3 p.m.! One of those was a registered letter containing a cheque to be cashed and the money to be returned the same day. Of course this delay has put my correspondent to great disappointment and inconvenience, owing to the cheque being not cashable after 3 p.m. This is not the only instance, but there are many more that I refrain from bringing forward, being ordinary correspondence.

In my opinion, the new Postmaster-General should investigate the matter. I would suggest that, at least, two clerks should be detached to attend to the Macao mail *daily*, and that the correspondence be delivered as soon as the mail has been dealt with, without interference with any other inward or outward contract or private mails. This system has been proved to be very successful *in illo tempore*, when the Post Office was in its highest standard of efficiency under the able administration of the late Mr. Lister.

Thanking you for the insertion of above.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CHURCH SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

28th June; 3rd Sunday after Trinity.
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)
Matins (11 a.m.)
Responses, Ferial; Venite, Hooper; Psalms, Gilbert, Stewart, Woodward and Mornington; Te Deum, R. Smart in C; Benedictus, Wesley in G (12th E.); Anthem, "O give thanks unto the Lord," Elvey; Hymn, 281; Offertory Hymn, 170.
Evensong (5.45 p.m.). Eve of S. Peter's Day.
Responses, Tallis; Psalms, Purcell; Magnificat, Davy in D (9th E.); Nunc Dimittis, Wickes in D minor (10th M.); Hymns, 416, 269, and 532; Vesper Hymn, Ward (No. 1).

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Hakata Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 25th inst., and is expected here on the 1st prox.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA CEYLON.]

THE TARIFF QUESTION—PRESS OPINION.

London, 8th June.

Mr. Chamberlain, writing to a correspondent, says it is impossible to secure preferential tariff with the Colonies without a duty on corn as well as other articles of food, and even if the price of food is raised, wages certainly will be raised in a greater proportion. This is the case, he says, both in the United States and Germany, whose prosperity is greater than that of the United Kingdom, which is the only civilised country enjoying the blessings of unrestricted free imports.

London, 10th June.

The *Standard* says that it is understood that Mr. Ritchie's statement embodied the result of a compromise adopted at a Cabinet Council yesterday, whereby the question raised by Mr. Chamberlain will be the subject of discussion and enquiry, while the Free Trade members of the Government will be allowed to hold their own views.

The *Daily News*, the *Daily Chronicle*, and the *Daily Mail* consider the situation to be impossible. Mr. Chamberlain, they say, is confronted with the alternative of submission to the majority of the Cabinet, or resigning, and in either case, they say, the Government cannot last.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the Government has not yet committed itself to the alteration of the fiscal policy; and an enquiry into tariffs is impossible if a General Election is rushed now.

The *Times* doubts the practicability of the Government's evident intention to leave the fiscal policy an open question. The *Times* has reason to believe that Mr. Balfour will exercise his influence to preserve harmony in the Cabinet in the hope of postponing the dissolution until domestic reforms are passed.

London, 11th June.

The *Standard* says that Mr. Balfour's speech is regarded as disposing of the suggestion that differences in the Government led to anything in the nature of a Cabinet crisis. It has reason to believe that Mr. Chamberlain, while favouring enquiry and discussion of his scheme, does not intend to enter upon the active crusade which his opponents anticipate. He will probably seek to obtain the view of the Colonial Governments; but the immediate future depends largely on the course adopted by Conservative Free Traders, who are a large and important section of the party. The *Standard* in a leading article says Mr. Balfour's statement is undeniably weak; and it is hard to belive that the harmony necessary to enable the Cabinet to act can continue when its leaders head opposing forces. The article adds that Mr. Chamberlain's purpose is thoroughly wholesome and patriotic but its execution must be the work of years.

The *Morning Post* frankly confesses to the very great difficulties of the Government in attemping to administer the country without reference to the fiscal question upon which Ministers are divided.

THE FUSION OF RACES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, 5th June.

The Governor, in opening the Cape Parliament, said the reports everywhere in the Colony were remarkable, indicating that all races are settling down to ordinary life. He earnestly trusted that the Parliament would ratify the Convention establishing a Customs Union in South Africa, which would be a long stride towards Federation.

ITALIAN STEAMER SERVICE TO CALCUTTA.

London, 5th June.

The Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has signed an agreement with the Venetian Navigation Company for the establishment of a direct steamship service between Venice and Calcutta.

BLOEMFONTEIN CUSTOMS CONVENTION.

London, 6th June.

The Bloemfontein Customs Convention was presented to-day, for ratification, to the Legislatures of the South African Colonies. The principal rates only are slightly altered; but a two and half per cent. *ad valorem* duty is imposed on machinery and railway and tramway materials manufactured outside Great Britain.

THE ASIATIC QUESTION.

London 6th June.

Replying to an anti-Asiatic deputation, Lord Milner insisted upon the exemption of the superior classes of Asiatics from restrictions. He did not desire that the Asiatics should take away the bread from white men, but recommended their temporary employment in mines and public works.

Sir William Wedderburn has read a paper before the East Indian Association dealing with the grievances of Indians in the Transvaal. He urged that representations be made to Mr. Chamberlain asking that, before any anti-Indian legislation is sanctioned, the Colonial Office should direct a full and impartial enquiry to be made regarding its necessity.

TURCO-GREEK TREATY OF COMMERCE.

London, 7th June.

The ratifications of the Turco-Greek treaty of commerce have been exchanged.

A "RAGGING" INCIDENT.

London, 8th June.

The court-martial on the 21st Lancers has found that the Commanding Officer was guilty of an error of judgment. One major has resigned and another has been censured; two captains have been censured and their promotion stopped; and four other officers have been censured and their leave and promotion stopped.

As a sequel to the alleged "ragging" in the 21st Lancers an officer has been arrested on a charge of assaulting his Colonel, after an altercation in the mess room.

[Lieut.-Colonel J. Fowle is in command of the 21st Lancers, who are now stationed at Dublin.]

OBITUARY.

London, 8th June.

The death is announced of General Sir Edmund Du Cane.

ENGLISH PRISONERS WITH THE MULLAH.

London, 8th June.

The Commander of the Abyssinian Column has learned that there are several English prisoners in the Mullah's camp, stated to be wounded officers from Colonel Plunkett's column.

THE INFECTED BLANKETS.

London, 8th June.

Mr. St. John Brodrick, in the House of Commons, explained in detail how the enteric-infected blankets had been shipped from South Africa and offered for sale, and added that it had been "an error of judgment" on the part of the responsible officer, who had otherwise done excellent service.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS FOR MAY.

London, 8th June.

British imports for May show a decrease of £1,438,599, and exports show an increase of £2,181,858.

London, 9th June.

The exports for May include re-exports amounting to £687,000.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S CHIEF AGENT.

London, 9th June.

Captain Wells, Chief of the London Fire Brigade, has been appointed Chief Agent of the Conservative Party, in succession to Mr. Richard William Evelyn Middleton.

THE INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

London, 10th June.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question regarding the extension of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, said that he had no statement to make.

COUNTY CRICKET.

London, 5th June.

Sussex has beaten Somerset by eight wickets.

London, 6th June.

Middlesex has beaten Yorkshire by nine wickets.

Kent has beaten Lancashire by 177 runs.

Surrey has beaten Leicester by 28 runs.

The match between Notts and Essex was drawn.

London, 9th June.

Surrey has beaten Worcestershire by an innings and 60 runs.

London, 10th June.

Sussex has beaten Yorkshire by an innings and 180 runs.

The matches between Gloucester and Lancashire, and Essex and Derbyshire were drawn owing to rain.

RACING—THE MANCHESTER CUP.

London, 5th June.

The result of the Manchester Cup was:—

Lord Howard de Walden's *Zinfandel*	1
Mr. W. R. Reid's *Clifton Hall*	2
Mr. Joseph Lowry's *Bachelor's Button* ...	3

THE GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.

London, 7th June.

The following was the result of the Grand Prix de Paris, run at Longchamps yesterday:—

M. Edmond Blanc's *Quo Vadis*	1
M. Edmond Blanc's *Calus*	2
M. Edmond Blanc's *Vinicius*	3

[VIA SHANGHAI.]

PRINCE CHING'S ATTITUDE.

Peking, 19th June.

Prince Ching seems to be disposed to avoid seeing the Foreign Ministers. Yesterday he refused to see Mr. Uchida, on some pretence notwithstanding that an appointment had been made; and to-day he also refused to see Mr. Townley, the British *Chargé d'Affaires*.

Peking, 20th June.

It is generally understood in the Diplomatic Body that Prince Ching, while unable to receive the British and Japanese Ministers, has accorded several interviews to the Russian Minister, and is gradually being converted to acquiescence in the designs of Russia.—*N.-C. D. N.*

SOMALILAND.

London, 19th June.

The Mullah's force appears to be growing stronger, and it is feared that the prolonged strain will affect the hitherto friendly tribes. The people round Berbera are constantly fearing an attack, and this is the reason for the despatch of reinforcements from Aden.—*N.-C. D. N.*

SERVIAN AFFAIRS.

London, 12th June.

The Sixth Servian Regiment was deputed to execute the conspiracy. The conspirators first demanded the King's abdication. The King refused. A strong party told off to make the attack surrounded the Palace. The victims of the attack received many bullets. The ring-leader is a brother of Queen Draga's first husband.

Berlin, 19th June.

Official mourning of twenty-four days has been ordered in Russia on account of the death of King Alexander and Queen Draga.—*O. Lloyd.*

THE SULTAN.

20th June.

The rumours of an abdication of the Sultan prove to be a malicious invention.

A GERMAN EXPLORER IN KASHGAR.

Tientsin, 20th June.

Lieutenant von Salzmann has wired from Kashgar to General von Rohrscheid, that he arrived at that place on the 11th inst. Man and horse are in best health.—*O. Lloyd.*

[Lieutenant von Salzmann left Tientsin on the 4th January last in order to return overland to Europe. He was mounted on an Australian waler and accompanied by only one Chinese mafoo and two ponies. He was to go through Mongolia to Kokand, the end of the railway in Russian Turkestan.]

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smith say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 26th June, 1903.—The dulness reported in our later issues continued during the earlier part of the week under review, and with rates ruling steady but little business was transacted; towards the end of the week however under the influence of the approaching settlements, the market in most of the leading stocks weakened and a demand, for covering purposes, assisted by some investing orders, resulted in a fair business.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Chinas have ruled quiet with small sales at $685 cash, closing steady at that rate. Nationals have been taken off the market at $27½, and more shares could probably be obtained at the rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have found buyers at $505; Cantons at $180, $182½ and reported sales at $185. China Traders have been placed at $61, and Yangtsees and North Chinas at quotations.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs continue steady at $332½ with a small business, and Chinas have been placed at $85, both stocks closing steady at quotations.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macaos remain very steady with small sales at $33½, closing with buyers at $33 and sellers at $33½. Indo-Chinas have changed hands in fair lots chiefly for the settlement account at $107, $106½ and later at $106, market closing at $106; on time a small business has been transacted at a little lower than equivalent rates. Douglases have been placed at $40½ and more shares are wanted at that rate. Shell Transports continue weak at 24s. with sellers. Star Ferries have advanced to $27 and $16½ for old and new respectively. China and Manilas have been negotiated at $25 (fully paid up) and at $21 ($45 paid up).

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have declined to $104 after small sales at $105, market closing quiet at the former rate. Luzons unchanged and without business.

MINING.—Punjoms continue quiet with a small business at quotation. Banks have changed hands in small lots at $9 and close steady at that rate. Charbonnages and Jelebus unchanged and without business.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been negotiated to a small extent at $214½ and $214 cash closing quiet at the latter rate. A few shares have changed hands at $218 for August and $220 for September. Kowloon Wharfs remain out of favour at $90 with but little or no business to report. Farnhams have fluctuated between $1ⁿ7½ and $182½ with small sales, closing quiet. New Amoy Docks unchanged.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have experienced a sudden drop to $169 after sales at $168, $167, $164 and $163, market closing with small buyers at $160. Hongkong Hotels have further improved to $154 after sales at $152 and $153. Orientes are wanted at the improved rate of $40. West Points continue quiet but steady at $52 without sales. Humphreys have been placed at $12½ and more shares are wanted at that rate.

COTTON MILLS.—No change or business to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have been placed at $24½, closing with sellers at $25. China Borneos continue on offer at $10½. Watsons, Electrics and China Providents have changed hands at quotations, Ropes at $137 and $140, Steam Water-boats at $13½ and $14, and Powells at $89½. Alhambras have declined to $250 without sales.

MEMOS.—China Light and Power Company, Limited, extraordinary general meeting on 27th inst. Electric Light Company, Limited, ordinary yearly meeting 11th July; transfer books close from 27th inst. to 11th July.

THE PARSEE RACQUETS CHAMPION.

Reuter's telegram reporting the defeat of Gilbert Browne by Jamsetjee, the Bombay Gymkhana Racquets marker, needs a word of explanation. The match was not for the English championship but for the championship of the world, and we understand by the mail the position to be this. The contest was for the best of three matches, the first at the Queen's courts, selected by Jamsetjee, the second at Prince's, where Browne is marker, and the third, if required, on a neutral court. Reuter has already told us that Jamsetjee won the first match by four games to one. The second was originally fixed for June 1st or June 6th, but the date was evidently changed. Jamsetjee easily won by four games to one, and thus secured the world's championship without having to play the third match. The stake was £50 a side, Browne not being able to obtain a larger backing. Last year Peter Latham, who held the professional championship for fifteen years, defeated Browne by five games to one in a match for £200 a side, and it is a pity that Jamsetjee has been unable to carry out the idea with which he went home and meet this famous exponent of the game. But before he reached England Latham had retired to devote himself entirely to tennis, in which he is the professional champion, and he would not return to the racquet court to take part in a match for less than £500 a side, and that sum could not be found. For years Latham has stood practically in a class by himself as a racquets player, and it is unfortunate that the Indian champion, whose skill has created a most favourable impression in England, has been unable to test himself against such a great player. We understand that there is a sum of something like £125 in the hands of the gentleman who arranged for Jamsetjee to go to England, and if the Parsee community made up the balance a thoroughly sporting match could no doubt be arranged. The Parsees can, however, be congratulated upon having produced a world's champion, and their thanks are due to Mr. F. W. Shaw, who initiated the scheme, and who, with Mr. Dorab Tata, made the arrangements for carrying it out.—*Times of India*, 30th May.

Since the above was written it has been announced that two members of the Parsee community generously offered to find the stake, and the news was cabled home to Mr. F. W. Shaw, who took a prominent part in sending Jamsetjee to England. A private wire received in Bombay on the 3rd inst. stated that Jamsetjee leaves England on 4th June, but that Mr. Shaw hopes to arrange a match against Latham next season.

INVISIBILITY IN SOLDIERS' UNIFORMS IN WAR.

Mr. H. W. Seton-Kerr writes to the Editor of the *Times*:—

It appears an appropriate time to ask you to bring to public notice a question affecting the dress not only of the military, but also of the naval forces of the Crown; I mean the achievement of invisibility without concealment, which ought to enter so largely in future into the science of tactics and the handling of soldiers in the field, more particularly owing to long-range fire, the necessity of wide formation and mobility and independent action of the unit, and the feeling of security which a practically invisible uniform brings. As a general rule the colour of the country and of nature's background, on and against which things are seen, is either some shade of green, as in Europe, and in certain times and seasons elsewhere, or else of a light yellow or ochreous grey, as in the plains of India, or in the deserts of Egypt and Somaliland, in which I have repeatedly journeyed during the last 20 years. But the colour of ordinary khaki is neither one thing nor the other. It is therefore contended that armies sent into the field should wear khaki or some material of one of the above colours, or of both. For instance, our Army now in Somaliland should have been clothed in the colour partly of the Somali desert and partly of the mimosa trees, with which the entire country is sparsely covered. My life was once saved in Somaliland owing to my having on a green khaki shooting-coat. The last point which I desire to mention, more particularly as Army questions are now being thought of, is that the colour should not be "uniform on the uniform." For instance, the coat might be a darker shade than the trousers, for the same reasons that make nature place darker shades on the backs and sides not only of terrestrial, but also of marine, animals with a view to their protection, so that the depth of tint decreases in proportion as the average depth of shadow thrown increases. To make invisibility still more perfect the dye might be somewhat irregularly distributed, for the same reason that nature places patterns and variations of shades of colour on the skins of most animals. Perhaps it might be said that the smart appearance of a body of men would be affected adversely by an irregularly coloured uniform, but this is not necessarily so, and in such a dress stains and wear are less apparent. The combination of colours and the scheme of tints, and the shapes and sizes of darker patches can be made the subject of experiment until such a dress is found that the invisibility of the wearer is absolutely complete.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

A Blue-book has recently been issued containing the statistical report of the health of our troops at home and abroad for the year 1901. It is stated that the average strength of European troops serving at home and abroad, exclusive of South Africa, in that year, as computed from the returns received by the Army Medical Department, was 196,796 warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. The total number of admissions to hospital was 172,908, and the total deaths 1,762. The admissions represent a ratio of 878·6 per 1,000 of strength as above; the deaths one of 7·70 per 1,000, on a strength of 228,816, which includes detached men not shown in the returns received. Amongst the troops serving in the United Kingdom, the admission and constantly sick rates were higher, and the mortality rate lower, than in 1900. At Gibraltar the admission, death, and constantly sick rates, were lower than in 1900. In the Malta command, which included Crete, the admission, mortality, and constantly sick rates were slightly higher than in the previous year. The admission and death rates for enteric fever were higher than in 1900, but were considerably below the average for the decennial period. Malarial fevers furnished a higher admission rate than in the previous year, the large increase in the number of cases being due to the prevalence of ague in Crete, where, during the latter portion of the year, the disease was epidemic. The senior medical officer at Crete attributes the cause of the outbreak to the bite of infected mosquitos. In Canada the health of the troops was good, there being a decrease in the admission rate, but an increase in the mortality and constantly sick ratios, as compared with 1900. In Bermuda the decline in enteric fever referred to in the previous year's report was again maintained in 1901. At Barbados the health of the troops was good, but the ratios of sickness were higher than in 1900, though below the average rates. Yellow fever caused five admissions and four deaths at St. Lucia, the disease having been probably imported into the colony by shipping from South America. At Jamaica it is noted that the health of the troops, although good, was not quite equal to that in the previous year. In Western Africa, malarial fevers, although not so prevalent as in previous years, furnished as usual the majority of the admissions. As regards South Africa, no annual returns of sick have been submitted, and statistics for comparative purposes cannot for the present be prepared. In Mauritius the health of the troops was good, although showing increase in the admission, death, and constantly sick rates. In Ceylon there was a decrease in the admission rate for diseases, as a whole, as compared with the previous year, although malarial fevers and dysentery showed an increase, due to the large number of admissions in a battalion which arrived from India during the latter part of the year. In the Straits Settlements the health of the troops has been most satisfactory. In China the ratio of admission was higher, but those of mortality and constantly sick were lower than in 1900. In India there was a decrease in the admission, mortality and constantly sick rates, but an increase in the invaliding ratio. As regards enteric fever it is noted that not since 1887 has there been a lower admission rate, while the death rate is less than in any year since 1884. The cessation of the usual reliefs and the retention of time expired men in the country are cited as agents in bringing about the reduction; but credit would also appear to be due to the greater care taken with regard to soldiers' food, drink, and sanitary surroundings, and to the absence of field service, &c., although it still remains to be seen what effect the arrival of large drafts of young soldiers will have on the prevalence of the disease. In Egypt the admission, death, and constantly sick ratios were higher than in 1900. Open-air treatment for tubercular diseases was introduced at the Station Hospital, Cairo, during the year. Khartoum was again used, during a portion of the year, as a station for British troops. The same report has been issued in a different binding with five appendices, of which the more important appear to be a List of Operations performed at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, during 1901-02, and a Report on the Medical History of the China Campaign, 1900-01.

THE BROKEN LINK IN THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Perceval Landon writes in the *Daily Mail*:—

In all the iron chain from Dalny to Moscow—and that is 6,000 weary miles—there is but one missing link. Lake Baikal lies across the road, 400 miles in length from north to south and Channel-wide. It has been ordered from St. Petersburg that a deviation shall be made round the southern end, and the work goes forward slowly. No part of the whole extent of the line has presented one tithe of the difficulty of this section, and even the obedient Russian shrinks from adding to the huge cost of this unremunerative undertaking. The southern end of the lake rests against high mountain bluffs a thousand feet in height, and, what is worse, almost as deep below the surface, sheer. Between these hills are steep valleys running back for miles, marsh-bottomed and a thousand yards in width. It will be bridge and tunnel, tunnel and bridge, for a hundred miles, and there is no way round. If the project is ever accomplished, one regrets to think that the one redeeming point of variety and beauty of the whole dreary traject will have been lost. A sledge journey across Lake Baikal is something that one looks back upon with a gratitude "unknown in churches." After miles upon miles of scenery, in which the dwindling figure upon the verst-post is the only thing of interest or consolation, after days of snowstorm or the worse alternative of snow-blink from the blinding up-throw of the sun outside, after millions of birches and tens of millions of pines, all exactly the same and disposed alike upon the illimitable flatness of the white Siberian plain, one hails the sight of the inland sea with Xenophontic thankfulness.

OVER THE LAKE.

As the train stopped at last at the lake side terminus, Percomnaia, there was a great north wind hard blowing under the blueness of the sky, bright and level. From the superheated corridors of the train one dives into the air with a caught breath and a somewhat staggered relief. Out before one lies the great lake, ice-bound from shore to shore, a grey-white shield sunk in a rim of smalt-ashen mountains clear from end to end except where a threatening spin of darker grey veils two compass points to the west-nor'-west. The luxury of a sledge to oneself is no great expense, and one is soon helped over the side of a huge eight-foot basket, wherein five or six crudely-cured furs press down a foot of hay. A rattle and a jolt over the frozen ruts of the landing-place, and one is off. A hundred yards further, beyond, where the thrust of the expanding ice-field has piled small ice-floes near the shore, the running becomes easy and the pace quickens. It is as exhilarating as the sun-up on the high South African veldt, and the hours race by. Our leading sledge, thanks to its occupant, a Russian official, has grace of way beside the line of telegraph poles that is yearly resocketed from shore to shore across the white plain, and the long, slow trains of incoming sledges curve outwards in dull curiosity as the French-grey coat of the officer peeps out from beneath the furs. But my driver lies always close, riding off any sledge that may from time to time try to usurp the second place, and ready for the last sprint to the half-way house.

FROM HOT TO COLD.

The sun flares from the ice. Overhead the sky is turquoise, and as one looks across the lake where the curvature of the earth seems curiously marked, the farthest line of mountains, hull-down to the north, has, in default of dust, to borrow a decent veil of vivid blue from the very air. The wind drops insensibly, and the air is hot, though the rapid movement of the sledge still fans one as one moves. But ten miles out, in a moment, from behind, without warning, we are caught up by a storm. This is no snow like that which gently sifts down all night and just maintains its morning footing on English grass. This is a hard-driven storm of tiny, pungent, stinging missiles that "lie" where they touch, for the herald wind has frozen the surface of everything in its path—white dust no larger than pounded sugar but as cold as the Ninth Circle. In a flash the memory of a phrase that would be strange if it had not always been so familiar is simplified henceforth. It is not snow at all, "He casteth forth his ice like morsels." It is that and nothing else, and one dives down beneath the furs, covering the very top of one's cap from the bitter *mitrailleuse*. When one emerges one hardly recognises the great, broad-beamed Russian who drives. To windward he is S. Martin cloaked with a cake of kneaded ice, armoured with brassards and cuisses of dazzling white, and his hair to the north is stiff and matted and grey. But the storm subsides as quickly as it rose, and the long manes and tails of the horses are melted and dried again in a few minutes and raying out in the wind as raggedly as ever. The half-way house is seen within a few hundred yards and my driver makes his effort. For fifty years there is an attempt at a race, but Michael takes a strong lead, and is soon giving his rival what corresponds to his wash—that is, the hurricane of snow-cakes that are slung with the force of a catapult from the hoofs of a galloping horse over snow. Unfortunately, it is almost as bad for his fare as for his rival, as many of the "divots" flung up by the two trace horses take a low line, and one of them fairly between the eyes is a thing to remember.

AT THE HALF-WAY HOUSE.

It is no small advantage to be first at the half-way house. There are none too many things that an Englishman can eat from the strange collection of *hors d'œuvres* that load the plank counter of a Russian restaurant; moreover, the service is to the swift, and the chairs as well. There is good *borshch* that resembles the soup that Ritz will give you in Paris much as a bad omelette resembles a good one, and there is generally a limited quantity of *beli klep* or white bread. Beyond that the thing becomes a lottery, and you rarely draw a prize. Here on the ice there is less to fear, as the wild birds of the Holy Lake are proverbial, and the fowling industry is well developed in order to supply Irkutsk, but forty miles away. In half an hour we start again, and the long white road is covered for a mile with our straggling company. It is still early in the day, but the glory of the sun is gone, and the first thing one meets—a dead horse, with whose frozen carcass a dozen carrion crows are wrestling, hardly concerned to flop aside for a few yards as the train of sledges sweeps by—does not add to the merriment of the scene. Suddenly a sound like the reverberations of a heavy gun among hills makes one question the driver. He points down to the ice and draws an imaginary line in the air with his finger. No explanation could be clearer. The ice is at last breaking up, and a crack will now and again run with the noise of thunder for ten or fifteen miles along the surface. Indeed, as we near Baikal village we swerve fully half a mile to the south-west to avoid a crack that the outflow of the river Angara has already caused. There is the same wild race as we near the western shore, and at last one emerges from a sledge of the rudest and most primitive make to immure oneself again in the gilded upholstery of a moving cell with a feeling of the deepest regret.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS *only, and special business matters* THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PROMENADE CONCERT.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT will be held on the VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND, on SATURDAY, 11TH JULY, 1903.

Full details will be announced later.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1903. [1847

NOTICE.

I have this day authorised MR. JAMES CAMPBELL LOGAN to Sign for me Per Procuration.

F. KIENE,
Manager,
Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1903. [1844

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE COMPETITION TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 27th instant, will be for SHORT RANGE CUP and SPOONS, commencing at 3 P.M. Ranges: 200, 500 and 600 yards. 7 shots and a sighter at each Range. Weather permitting.

M. S. NORTHCOTE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1903. [110

HOTEL AMERICAN,
No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET
(Late German Club Building).

WILL be open to receive guests on or about 1st JULY, 1903.
Everything first-class and new.
Special Rates to Monthly Boarders.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1903. [1846

TO LET.

NO. 3, DUDDELL STREET, ground floor. Suitable for Offices or Office and Godown.

Apply—
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST," LD.,
Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1903. [1849

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of ZETLAND LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st JULY, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1903. [1845

PROTECT YOUR OWN OLD AGE

YOU DON'T HAVE TO DIE TO WIN — by securing for yourself a guarantee income for LIFE.

Protection for your family too if you die.

The Continuous Instalment Endowment accomplishes both.

THE EQUITABLE.
(HENRY B. HYDE, Founder.)

1848] F. KIENE, Manager.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to TSINGTAU, CHINKIANG and HANKOW.)

THE Steamship
"LOONGMOON,"
Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the above port on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1903. [1843

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship
"VERONA,"
Captain H. N. Spiesen, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1903. [1842

THE *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS* will be ready on Monday, and will contain:—

Leading Articles:—
An Alleged Russo-Japanese Settlement.
Mr. Chamberlain's Scheme.
The United States and the Pacific Ocean.
South Africa and Chinese Labour.
Medical Men on Steamers.
The Punjab Plague Experiment.
Hongkong Legislative Council.
Chinese Labour for the Rand.
The Building of the New Tramways.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
The Situation in Peking.
Marriage of Mr. Basil Taylor.
Hongkong's Health and Sanitary Condition.
The Late Mr. R. M. Campbell.
Canton.
Trans-Siberian Jottings.
Correspondence.
Supreme Court.
Review.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
Hongkong and Port News.

Subscription, $12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage, $2.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or $1 for three copies, Cash.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1903.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAILOONG,"
Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 27th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1903. 1840

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"HAITAN,"
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at 9 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1903. [1841

FOR SALE.

19,000 ACRES Fine RUBBER GROUNDS in Sumatra; in lease for 75 years.

Apply to—
COSTER VAN VOORHOUT & CO.,
Sourabaya, Java.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. [1808

LESSONS WANTED.

GERMAN Lessons wanted. Quote Terms.

W. L.,
Care of *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1903. [1835

FOR SALE.

AS a going concern, the
GOODWILL, FURNITURE AND APPURTENANCES
of a well established
BOARDING HOUSE,
situate within 5 minutes' walk of the General Post Office.

The business is paying well, and there is accommodation for 17 boarders.

Satisfactory reasons given for present Lessee selling.

All particulars on application to—
HUGHES & HOUGH,
8, Des Vœux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1903. [1836

EASTERN EXTENSION AND GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

REFERRING to the Companies' Notices of the 20th December and 27th March last, the Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that from 1ST JULY NEXT, the Charges for Telegrams will, subject to revision after three months, be collected at the rate of FORTY-EIGHT CENTS to equal ONE FRANC.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [1839

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, CHARLES WEDDERBURN DICKSON, have on the 8th day of APRIL, 1903, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE MARKS, of the following TRADE MARK:

A distinctive device representing two dragons in the name of JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., who claim to be the Proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARK has been used by the said JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. in respect of the following Goods:

Cotton Yarns in Class 23.

A facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 27th day of April, 1903.

C. W. DICKSON,
on behalf of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

1291

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady.

B. B.,
Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [1435

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held in the CLUB GYMNASIUM, at Kowloon, on THURSDAY, the 2ND JULY, at 5.45 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting held on the 18th June, 1903.

FRANK W. WHITE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. [1819

QUAN WAH & CO.,
GRANITE MERCHANT CONTRACTORS.
Dealers in
MARBLE and GRANITE MONUMENTS.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application
All descriptions of Granite for Export.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1899 1186

CARMICHAEL & CLARKE,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.
A B C Code, 4th Edition
A I Code.
Lieber's Standard Code.
TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1903. [1770

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

ELEY'S, SCHULTZE'S, AMBERITE and KYNOCK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to SSSG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1188

EUROPEAN AND JAPANESE WRESTLING.

FIRST-CLASS WRESTLING bouts in European and Japanese styles take place at PRAYA CENTRAL (opposite Central Market), at 8 P.M. daily, and until further notice. Challenges accepted.

PRICES:—1st Class, $2; 2nd, $1; 3rd, 30 cents.

S. NARUMI.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1903. [1790

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-DAY (SATURDAY),
the 27th JUNE, 1903, at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

75 Cases PORT WINE;
75 Cases MISTELA BLANCA;
22 Cases KUPPER'S BEER;
21 Cases HIRANO WATER;
3 Cases BUTTER;

Also
About 10,000 of EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES;

And
108 Boxes of MANILA CIGARS.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [1821

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-DAY (SATURDAY),
the 27th JUNE, 1903, at 11.30 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—
TEAKWOOD SIDEBOARD with BEVELLED GLASS, OVERMANTEL, MOROCCO-COVERED CHAIRS, 18 CUT-GLASS MIRRORS, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, &c., &c.;

Also
1 EDELWEISS ORGAN, 1 COTTAGE PIANO by Collard & Collard, London, 14 ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES, CARBONS, &c., 3 12-BORE FOWLING PIECES (by 1 American and 2 English Makers);

And
A Quantity of PARISIAN-TRIMMED HATS, FICHUS, LACE COLLARS, BUCKLES, LADIES' UNDERSKIRTS, CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [1822

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-DAY (SATURDAY),
the 27th JUNE, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street,

A QUANTITY of USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE;
A FINE LOT of ELECTRO-PLATE (Naval),
One COTTAGE PIANO;
Two SEMI-GRAND PIANOS;
Also
Two SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS.
(Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1903. [1794

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road, near Union Church, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 21 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundaries and Measurements. N.	S.	E.	W.	Contents in Square Ft.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
			ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.		$	$
1	Garden Lot No. 21	Kennedy Road near Union Church	100	100	50	50	5,000	12	250

[1786

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
ON
WEDNESDAY,
the 15th JULY, 1903, commencing at 11 A.M., at the Godowns No. 4 & 8, CROSS LANE, Wanchai,

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF MACHINERY,
Including:—
MARINE ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, SLOTTING and DRILLING MACHINES, &c.

(Further Particulars from Catalogue,—now ready).

On View from 6th July.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [1823

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November 1901. [65

"SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST," LIMITED.

THE Offices of the above Company have This Day been REMOVED from 3, Duddell Street, to 15, 16, 17, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, where the business of the Company will be transacted.

A. G. WARD,
General Manager—
(pro. tem.).

Hongkong, 20th June, 1903. [1781

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 27th day of JUNE, 1903, at 11 in the FORENOON, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed, viz.:—

1. "That the capital of the Company be reduced from $300,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of $20 each) to $150,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of $10 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from $20 to $10 per share."
2. "That after such reduction the capital of the Company be increased from $150,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of $10 each) to $300,000 (divided into 30,000 shares of $10 each) by the creation of 15,000 new shares of $10 each to be offered and accepted to be allotted to the present shareholders of the Company in the ratio and proportion of one new share for every old share in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof."
3. "That in consideration of the guarantee and undertaking now given by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. (the General Managers of the Company) and testified by their signature hereto (and to be further testified by the execution by the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. of a separate instrument of guarantee to be executed contemporaneously with the Debenture Trust Deed or Mortgage hereinafter referred to and to be held by the Trustees thereof to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned) that the dividend for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 in respect of the new shares referred to in the second of the preceding resolutions shall not fall below the rate of 6 per centum per annum in each and every one of the said three years the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. as such General Managers as aforesaid be and they hereby are authorised to issue Debentures to the amount of not more than $200,000 on the property of the Company to be secured by a duly executed Mortgage thereof by the Company to such persons as Trustees for and on behalf of the Debenture holders as the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. may by writing under their hand appoint. The said Debentures to be issued in the shape of Bonds for $1,000 or $100 each at the Debenture holders' option respectively but so that the aggregate amount in value of such Debentures taken together shall not exceed the sum of $200,000. The Bonds for and in respect of the said Debentures may be issued at a discount not exceeding 2½ per cent. on the face value thereof but so that the holders respectively of such Debentures shall not be entitled to be repaid more than the face value thereof. The said Debentures to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum to be computed from the date of actual issue to the respective holders thereof and to be repayable within 5 years from and after the date of such actual issue in manner following that is to say No portion of the amount paid in respect of any of such Debentures shall be repayable during the first three years following the date of the actual issue thereof but upon the expiration of such period of three years there shall be repaid in respect of each Debenture to each and every holder thereof
   (a) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within six calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years";
   (b) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within twelve calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years";
   (c) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within eighteen calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years",
   and
   (d) "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within twenty-four calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years."

Should the above Resolutions be duly passed they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1903.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

1735]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 11th JULY, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1903, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to the 11th prox., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1903. [1782

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..Shanghai Tls. 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... „ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Canton	Hankow
Chefoo	Peking
Chinkiang	Penang
Chungking	Singapore
Tientsin.	

The Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities. Bills Discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
At 2% per annum on Current Account daily balances.
3% per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months
4% „ „ „ „ 6 „
5% „ „ „ „ 12 „

E. W. RUTTER
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1903 [23

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid in,	Gold $4,000,000	£820,000
Surplus (Reserve)	Gold $4,000,000	£820,000
Total.....	Gold $8,000,000	£1,640,000
Capital & Surplus authorised,	Gold $10,000,000	=£2,055,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business. Money received on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposit as follows:

For 12 months, 4½% per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 % „ „
„ 3 „ 3 % „ „

HONGKONG BRANCH
20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1903. [1248

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£725,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.
„ „ „ 6 „ 3½ „
„ „ „ 3 „ 2½ „

T. P. COCHRANE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [112

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000
PAID-UP 562,500
RESERVE FUND 60,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months.....4 %
„ 6 „ 3½%
„ 3 „ 2½%

EVAN ORMISTON,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1903. [22

RUSSO CHINESE BANK.

ORGANISED UNDER IMPERIAL DECREE OF 10TH DECEMBER, 1895.

CAPITAL .....Roubles 15,000,000
CAPITAL contributed by CHINESE GOVERNMENT...5,000,000 Kouping Taels.
(EQUIVALENT TO.....£2,150,000 Stg.)

RESERVE FUND.....£185,000
SPECIAL RESERVES £130,000

HEAD OFFICE—ST. PETERSBURG.

BRANCHES IN RUSSIA, SIBERIA, MANCHURIA, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, TIENTSIN, PEKING, PORT ARTHUR, NEWCHWANG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, also in PARIS, &c., &c.

BANKERS:
LONDON—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris. Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
BERLIN—Mendelssohn & Co.
HAMBURG—M. M. Warburg & Co.
VIENNA—K. K. Priv. Oesterr. Credit Anstalt für Handel Gewerbe.
AMSTERDAM—Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available all over the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and DRAFTS issued on all Branches of the Bank, and on the principal cities of the world, by their Representatives in Hongkong:—

THE BANK OF SOUTH CHINA,
TEMPORARY OFFICES
(WHILE NEW OFFICES ARE BEING BUILT)
VICTORIA HOTEL BUILDINGS,
Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1903. [106

THE BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA), LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....Yen 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD (facing Duddell Street).
BRANCHES:—AMOY. KOBE. TAINAN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On current account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per Annum
„ „ „ 6 „ 4% „ „
„ „ „ 3 „ 3% „ „

S. SHIGENAGA, Agent

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1903. 1324

BANKS

THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....Sh. Tels 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin	Calcutta	Hankow
Tientsin	Tsingtau (Kiautschou)	

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [24

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
(AMERICAN BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....U.S. $2,000,000 Gold
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS..... „ 5,180,000 „
„ $7,180,000

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE—33 & 35, Lombard St., E.C.
F. C. BISHOP, Manager, Eastern Department.
LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, LD.

HONGKONG OFFICE—4, DES VŒUX ROAD.
General Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed at Current Rates.

E. F. GROS,
Acting Manager

Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [1817

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... „ 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED ..... „ 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 9,060,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Tokio	Kobe	Nagasaki
London	Lyons	New York
San Francisco	Honolulu	Bombay
Shanghai	Tientsin	Newchwang
	Peking	

LONDON BANKERS.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 4% „ „
„ „ „ „ 3 „ 3% „ „

TARO HODSUMI
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1903. [820

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 324,37[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHAN KIT SHAN, Esq. | J. S. Harston, Esq.
CHOW TUNG SHANG, Esq. | J. LAUTS, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 Months Fixed.....5%

Hongkong, 12th May, 1903. [21

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [20

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—
STERLING RESERVE...$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE ... 5,500,000
$15,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS.$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.—Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

Hon. C. W. Dickson,	E. Shellim, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq.	Hon. R. Shewan.
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.	N. A. Siebs, Esq.
C. Michelsen, Esq.	H. W. Slade, Esq.
H. Schubart, Esq.	

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. M. DEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1903. [19

TO LET

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR, No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Suitable for Office.
Apply to—
TI' LAN CHUEN,
Care of Mr. A. M. Essabhoy,
Nos. 7 and 9, Zetland Street.
Hongkong, 11th June, 1903. [1689

TO LET.

"HARTLEY" and "WESTLEY," UPPER RICHMOND ROAD.
"STONY BROOK," LOWER RICHMOND ROAD.
Apply to—
LAU CHU PAK,
Care of A. S. Watson & Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1903. [150

GODOWNS TO LET.

PRAYA EAST. Spacious Two-storied and Single-storied Godowns. Suitable for Yarn or Coals.
Also Land for Coal storage.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1903. 109

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS NEW GODOWNS, very suitable for Dry Goods.
Apply to—
W. LYSAUGHT,
153, Wanchai Road.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. [1153

TO LET.

NO. 17, SEYMOUR ROAD or WOODLANDS WEST to Rent from 15TH JUNE.
Apply to—
E. H.,
Care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [143

TO LET UNFURNISHED.

NO. 33, CAINE ROAD. Available from 1st March.
"COOMBE," MAGAZINE GAP. Available from 1st April.
Apply—
Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1903. [542

TO LET.

A ROOM in a Fully Furnished House at the Peak.
One Gentleman required to make up a Mess of Four. Tennis Court and Garden.
Apply—
A 17,
Care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1903. [1529

TO LET.

"FERNSIDE," ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply—
E. M. HAZELAND,
35, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. [1810

TO LET.

NO. 1, CAMERON VILLAS (PEAK). A Six-Roomed Bungalow in first-class condition.
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. [1818

TO LET.

NO. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 13, MOSQUE JUNCTION.
No. 43, CAINE ROAD. Nine-Roomed Corner House, $160 exclusive of Taxes.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, CORONATION TERRACE. Six Roomed Corner Houses, $100 each including Taxes.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE on Upper Levels, fully Furnished, for Six Months.
And others to suit various requirements.
S. A. SETH,
Land and Estate Broker.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. [1396

TO LET.

WOODLANDS VILLA EAST, Seymour Road. Six Roomed Semi-detached House. Good View of the Harbour.
Apply to—
D'ALMADA & MILLAR,
16, Des Vœux Road Central.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1903. [1465

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

TWO SUITES of ROOMS in the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, suitable for Offices.
Apply to the undersigned.
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary,
Hongkong Club.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1903. [1757

"TANG YUEN."
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

SUMMER RATES.

European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation.
Apply—
MANAGERESS,
Macdonnell Road;
or
FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [681

"SAVOY HOUSE."
3, LOWER CASTLE ROAD.

BOARD and LODGING. Comfortably Furnished Rooms. Quiet and Healthy Locality.
Apply to— A. SPIELER.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1903 [1557

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS,
"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [915

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
2, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 5, KNUTSFORD TERRACE, for Two or Three Months from about middle of July. Use of Tennis Court and Rickshas.
Apply—
A. A. W.,
5, Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1903. [1771

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95 and 96, PRAYA EAST.
Apply to—
H. N. MODY,
Victoria Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [82

TO LET.

ONE FIRST-CLASS SPACIOUS GODOWN at West Point.
Apply to—
"GODOWN,"
Care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1719

TO LET.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground.
No. 2, RIPON TERRACE (in FLATS).
GODOWNS at BOWRINGTON (PRAYA EAST).
HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1903. 71

TO LET.

"FERNSFOOT," UPPER RICHMOND ROAD.
Apply to—
DEACON & HASTINGS,
10, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1902. [76

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

"IAN MOR" (West), PEAK ROAD.
Apply to—
MAJOR TUDOR, R.E.,
or
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LD.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1903. [1754

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

NO. 12, CASTLE ROAD.
Nos. 15, 17 and 19, SEYMOUR ROAD.
GROUND FLOOR of No. 49, PEEL STREET.
GODOWN, No. 32A, PRAYA EAST.
No. 21, SEYMOUR ROAD. Possession from 3rd July.
Apply to—
COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1761

TO LET.

NOS. 1 & 3, "MAGDALEN TERRACE," Corner houses, MAGAZINE GAP.
Apply to—
SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong 1st, January, 1903. [73

TO LET.

NO. 5, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, Furnished, from 5th June to 31st August, 1903.
"WESTBOURNE VILLA," NORTH BONHAM ROAD.
"BISNEE VILLA," POKFULUM ROAD, Land on sea front Kowloon Marine Lot No. 5, and admirably suited for the storage of coal.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1046

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter from whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitutions of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Mr. Stephen Morgan writes: "I have suffered since 1886 with a varicose ulcerated leg, and have been under five doctors. I also attended two hospitals, but at one they suggested that I should have my leg off and at the other that I should have the veins leached and tied up. You may guess my feelings, therefore, to find myself now cured by taking 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' and applying 'Clarke's Miraculous Salve,' especially as I have a family of eight children. My leg measured 18½in. round against 14in. the other, and part of my work I have done on my knees. The matter coming from my leg was as black as soot, but it has now completely healed up, and I am out of agony a thing not known to me for the past eight years. I must say I think my case a marvellous one. I commenced taking 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' in July, 1898, and the cost has been one small bottle to try the effect first, and finding the proper remedy, then ten large ones, also a few pots of the salve, and my leg not off. I have spent pounds in other remedies, but they have been no good to me. I shall be pleased to answer any questions, and afflicted brothers and sisters can see my leg for themselves. You can make any use of this letter for the public good.

"31, Mulkern-road, St. John's-road, Upper Holloway, London, N., May 25, 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles, 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE. [57

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V. C.

A CHRONICLE OF CASTLE BARFIELD AND THE CRIMEA.

BY

DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY

(Author of "Joseph's Coat," "Rainbow Gold," "Aunt Rachel," "Despair's Last Journey," &c.)

CHAPTER I.

The people of Castle Barfield boast that the middle of their High Street is on a level with the cross of S. Paul's Cathedral. The whole country-side is open, and affords a welcome to storm from whatever corner of the compass it may blow. You have to get right away into the Peak district before you can find anything like an eminence of distinction, though the mild slopes of Quarrymoor and Cline, a few miles to the westward, save the prospect from complete monotony. East, and a trifle to the north, rises Beacon Hargate, on the top whereof one of the innumerable bonfires which warned England of the coming of the Armada hung out its flaming banner in the sight of three counties. Topping that high tableland, Beacon Hargate is familiar with wild weather at the proper seasons, and by dint of use takes very little notice of it. But on the evening on which this story has its proper beginning such a storm raged round and over the old Beacon as no man or woman of that region could even remember. It began in the grey of the dawn in wild and fitful gusts, driving thick squalls of rain before them, but long before midday it lost its first waywardness and settled down to business with a steady purpose. It grew in force from hour to hour, and almost from minute to minute, until all living things sought shelter. The disconsolate cattle huddled under the sparse hedgerows, looking down their broad, dripping noses in a meek abandonment to fate. The sheep racked themselves in any hollowed corner they could find, and hugged their soaked fleeces close to each other in uncomplaining patience. The trees fought the blast with impotent arms, and shrieked and groaned their protest against it. Flying boughs, like great grotesque birds, went hurtling through the air.

As the brief March day fell towards its close, the storm seemed suddenly to double in fury. Oak and elm went down before it bodily, torn from the stout anchorage of many years, and before the wind had raged itself to rest many scores of patriarchal landmarks were laid low. Roar of tormented woods, howl of wind, crash on crash of breaking boughs or falling trees, blended to one tune, and a plunging rain came down in ropes rather than in lines, driven at a fierce angle.

Night fell, and the pitiless tempest raged on, but with the coming of the darkness one sign of cheer displayed itself. From the windows of the plain old grey-stone mansion on the eastern side of the Beacon Hill lights began to glow first in this chamber and then in that until the whole squat edifice seemed charged with warmth and comfort. The tempest poured its full strength against the grey-stone house. It shook the windows with its frantic hand, it shrieked and howled and roared amongst the chimney tops and gables, it strained the hasps of the staunch oaken doors, and the old house faced it with a broadening smile, and shone the brighter by contrast as the night grew blacker.

In the whole roaring region there was but one man to be found abroad, and he was making for the grey-stone house. He was a portly person with a prosperous looking development about the neighbourhood of the lower waistcoat, and he was sorely tried, though he was as yet on the sheltered side of the hill. His heavy black broadcloth was soaked through and through, and weighed him down. The icy wet had chilled him, and he breathed hard at every laboured step. One stiff slope of some fifty yards had still to be surmounted before he reached the hill-top. Twenty yards further lay the house, with all windows beaming. It was as yet invisible to him, but in his mind's eye he could see it, and the thought of it gave him courage. He turned his back to the plunging rain, and paused to gather breath before he assaulted the last slope of the hill. He had lost his hat, and the water trickled out of his hair in rivulets.

"I've seen worse weather than any they can brew in the neighbourhood of Beacon Hargate," he panted to himself, "but it's one thing to have a good tight craft under your feet, and it's another to be bagged in the dark, over half a mile of rotten plough-land. All right, my lads, you haven't got Jack Jervase under yet. Here goes."

With this he faced the hill and the rain again and made his difficult and slippery way upward, impeded by his clinging clothes, and snorting like a grampus. Right at the crown of the hill, most fortunately for the wayfarer, there was a thick coppice of stunted trees which afforded refuge from the gale and shelter from the rain. He was quite blown by the time he reached it, and he clutched at the nearest sapling as a drowning man clutches at a spar. He stood there perforce for a full minute, panting hard. Then he shook his head doggedly, and muttered a second time:

"All right, my lads. You haven't got Jack Jervase yet."

And then, helping himself along from hand to hand, he skirted the coppice, until he came to the unsheltered brow of the hill. It was well for him then that he had something to hold on by. Even as it was, he was clean lifted from his feet, and it was only by a prodigious effort that he saved himself from being blown away like a leaf. But having once struggled past the actual summit, he had escaped that danger, and a minute later, through howling wind and scourging rain, the fire-lit windows of the house were beaming "home!" upon him. Another instant and his feet were on the firm gravel, and he went scudding before the wind until he had gained the corner of the house. Here, feeling his troubles over, he paused once more for breath, and took a dripping way towards the rear of the building.

He stayed for an instant to glance in at an old-fashioned broad mullioned window. He looked into a room where a jolly coal fire was burning in the grate, and blazing up the chimney. About a half a dozen people sat comfortably grouped, and there was a big brown steaming jug upon the wooden table in the centre of the room, which was paved with the large square tiles locally called "quarries." One of the group about the fire turned to this jug and poured out from it a generous looking stream of dark brown liquid into a number of mugs of the old Staffordshire ware, which at that time of day was common in rustic households, though it seems now to have vanished from all places but the shelves of the collector. The onlooker shivered and spoke under his breath:

"You're making pretty free with old Jack's old October inside there, aint you? Pretty fine old crowd to come home to!—guzzling at my expense. I'll sort ye."

A moment later he was in the room, but short as the interval was between the close of his speech and his appearance before the group about the fire, his temper had apparently changed, for he broke out in a cheery voice:

"Hillo, my lads! I reckon one or two of you are weatherbound. Well, you've found a snug harbour here, and you're welcome to it. Mary," he went on, addressing a thick-set woman of middle age, who had risen at his entrance, and stood before him with an embarrassed aspect, "don't tell the missus that I'm at home, but go upstairs and lay out dry things for me. I'm wet through to the marrow. I'll have a drop of that myself," he said, laying a hand on one of the mugs and nodding round the little circle, with a beaming face.

One of the men noisily shifted his chair to make room for him, and the master of the house approached the fire, and, turning his back to it, began to steam like a whole washing day.

He sipped comfortably at the creaming contents of the mug, and fairly beamed upon his guests.

"You chaps," he said, "will have to wake up by and by. I hope there isn't one of you that hasn't got the spirit to go out and fight for his Queen and country?"

"There ain't a-going to be no fightin', Mr. Jervase," said one of the men sheepishly.

"Don't you make any mistake about that, my lad," said Mr. Jervase. "I've got a bit of news for you as will set old England in a blaze within another four-and-twenty hours. And I suppose I'm the only man within five miles that knows it. You mark my words, now, all of you. You'll remember this night to the last day o' your lives. This is the 27th March, this is. The twenty-seventh of March in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-four. That's a date as will stick in your gizzards, my hearties. It's a date as will stick in old England's gizzard, and in the Czar of Rooshia's gizzard, and in the gizzard of Napoleon Three. And you can lay your oath to that, because Jack Jervase told you."

"Why, what's happened, Mr. Jervase?" asked the man who had spoken earlier.

"Happened?" cried Mr. Jervase. "Why, Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria has sent a message to her Royal Ouses of Parliament to say as she's declared war agen the Czar of all the Rooshias. And before a month is over your heads, my lads, there'll be war amongst the great powers of Europe, for the first time in eight-and-thirty years."

The five men rose to their feet unconsciously in their excitement. They were mere country-side clods, and knew as little of the rights and wrongs of that great Eastern question which had overshadowed the world so long, as the horses they drove about the heavy country lanes or the flocks they herded. But they broke into a cheer.

The bringer of the news lifted a hand, and waved them into silence.

"You'll have the missus in to know what all that hullaballoo's about," he said, reprovingly; "and I don't want to be bothered until I've made a change. Now I'll tell you what it is, my lads. The Queen wants men, and there isn't one of you that isn't fit to go a-soldiering. I just tell you this—if any one of you, or the whole lot of you, see fit to take the Queen's shilling I'll put a pound to it for bounty money. Now, you needn't cheer again," he added hastily.

As a matter of fact, none of his listeners showed any inclination to cheer. War in the abstract was a thing to cheer about, but war in the concrete—war with its possibilities—thus brought home to each individual mind excited no enthusiasm.

"You think about that, my lads," said the host, distributing a series of smiling nods about him. "Old Jack Jervase's day is over, or he'd be at it again, and so I tell you. It's many and many a year now since I heard a shot fired in anger, or since I stood on a ship's deck. But I've got the heart for the work still, if I haven't got the figger. H-igh-ho," he went on, with a regretful moan, "there's no room for a pottle-bellied, bald-headed old coot like me atween the decks of a man-o'-war. But if I was five and twenty years younger, why, God bless my soul, I shouldn't hesitate a minute!"

The woman he had despatched immediately upon his entrance returned at this instant and coughed behind her hand to indicate her presence.

"All ready, Mary?" said Mr. Jervase in a ringing and cheery voice. "That's well. Don't forget what I've told you, lads: fine young chaps like you ought not to desert their Queen and country in the hour of need. I'll keep my promise. Any one of you as takes the Sergeant's shilling can claim a pound for Bounty money from old Jack Jervase."

So saying, he rolled, with a nautical gait, towards the door by which the domestic had re-entered the room, and having reached the stair-foot, and finding himself alone, he added, with a sudden snarl, "I'd like to give three of ye a chance of earning a wooden leg anyhow—coming into my house and guzzling my best beer the very minute my back's turned on ye."

(To be continued.)

FROZEN FOOD AND FRUITS.

DEPOT: No. 3, ICE HOUSE STREET.

FRESH SUPPLY of FROZEN AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE just received by the China Navigation Co.'s s.s. "Taiyuan," including MUTTON, LAMB, PORK, SUCKING PIGS, RABBITS, TURKEYS, PORK SAUSAGES, MILK (concentrated), FRESH BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, HAM, and CHOICE TINNED FRUITS.
Pass Books will be supplied to, and Credit Accounts kept with, well known residents.
Price Lists on application.

LAU KUE TONG,
Manager,
The Hongkong Frozen Food Supply.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [1824

DAVID CORSAR & SON
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Sole Agents.
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NOTICE.

THE Steamship "WING CHAI" will NOT RUN for the next few days.
SAM WANG & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903. [1788

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 25, BENEO, German str., 1,341, E. Muhle, Sandakan 20th June, General and Timber.—MELCHERS & CO.

June 26, ARAGONIA, German str., 3,520, F. Forst, Moji 22nd June, General.—HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

June 26, ARARA, British str., 2,481, Williamson, Shanghai 17th June and Amoy 25th, B Fast.—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

June 26, HAILOONG, British str., 783, J. Evans, Tamsui 21st June, Amoy 23rd and Swatow 25th, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

June 26, HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Roach, Foochow 23rd June and Amoy 24th, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

June 26, KAMPOT, French str., 1,000, Bavoy, Saigon 21st June, Rice and Flour—CHINESE.

June 26, KAWACHI MARU, Japanese str., 3,780, H. Fraser, Shanghai 22nd June, General.—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

June 26, WONGKOI, German str., 1,115, W. Boler, Bangkok 20th June, Rice and Wood.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

CLEARANCES.

(At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 26th June.

Airlie, British str., for Kobe.
Canton, British str., for Singapore.
Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
Elita Nossack, German str., for Shanghai.
Kinshiu Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
Leguzpi, American str., for Manila.
M. Struve, German str., for Hongay.
Paoting, British str., for Shanghai.
Pierre Automie, French barque, for Tacoma.
Stentor, British str., for Shanghai.
Thales, British str., for Swatow.
Zafiro, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

26th June.

AIRLIE, British str., for Kobe.
ALICE, German ship, for Columbia.
AM GO, German str., for Hoihow.
CANTON, British str., for London.
ELITA NOSSACK, German str., for Shanghai.
HAMBURG, German str., for Shanghai.
HANYANG, British str., for Yokohama.
HIPSANG, British str., for Shanghai.
KOUN MARU, Japanese str., for Kobe.
NINGPO, British str., for Kobe.
OMEGA, British barque, for Nagasaki.
SIAM, British str., for Shanghai.
THALES, British str., for Swatow.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

26th June.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—*Verona.*
KOWLOON DOCKS.—*Canton River, San Joaquin, Chuentiao, Antonio Mucicod, Taiyuan, Doris.*
COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—*Taishan.*

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer *Borneo*, from Sandakan 20th June, experienced light and moderate easterly winds in the Sulu Sea, while in the China Sea met with a strong S.W. trade wind.

The British steamer *Haitan*, from Foochow 23rd June and Amoy 24th, had moderate S.S.W. wind and overcast but clear to Amoy. From Amoy to port light variable winds and fine until midnight; thence strong southerly squalls and heavy rain. Vessels at Amoy—*Taisang, Tamsui* and *Avara.*

The British steamer *Hailoong*, from Tamsui 21st June, Amoy 23rd and Swatow 25th, had strong S.W. monsoons to Amoy. From Amoy light variable winds with thick heavy rain to Swatow, and same to port. Vessels in Amoy—*Taisang, Cheangchew* and *Tamsui.* In Swatow—*Chefoo, Hoihow, Glenartney, Glenogle, Chowfu* and *Pechili.*

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CANTON	Brit. str.	Lockstone	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 26th inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	BENLOMOND	Brit. str.	Mutton	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 2nd July.
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	MASSILIA	Brit. str.	G. W. Cockman	P. & O. S. N. Co.	4th July, at Noon.
LONDON	GLENGARRY	Brit. str.	Willy	MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW	14th July.
LIVERPOOL	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	22nd July.
LIVERPOOL	DIOMED	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	20th August.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	ANNAM	Fren. str.	Girard	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	30th inst., 11 A.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, C'HAGEN, &c.	P. MARIE	Dan. str.	Berentzen	MELCHERS & CO.	About 30th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	ALCINOUS	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	7th July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON &c., V. STORE, &c.	BINGO MARU	Jap. str.	F. Davies	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	11th July. Daylight.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	PELEUS	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	21st July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	STENTOR	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	4th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	DARDANUS	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	18th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	NESTOR	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	1st September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	MOYUNE	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	15th September.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	PREUSSEN	Ger. str.	E. Prehn	MELCHERS & CO.	9th July, at Noon.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	Borck	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	1st July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	NURNBERG	Ger. str.	Jaburg	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	15th July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	WURZBURG	Ger. str.	v. Binzer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	29th July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BADENIA	Ger. str.	Rörden	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	12th August.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	26th August.
TRIESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	VINDOBONA	Aus. str.	Cobol	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	To-day, P.M.
ODESSA	H. LERCHE	Rus. str.		BRADLEY & CO.	About 5th July.
NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL	ARARA	Am. str.	J. M. Williamson	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	29th inst., at 4 P.M.
NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL	GLENESK	Brit. str.	Rafferty	MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW	9th July.
NEW YORK, VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	MACDUFF	Brit. str.		DODWELL & CO., LD.	About 15th July.
NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CONAL	ARABIA	Ger. str.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About middle Aug.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	E. OF JAPAN	Brit. str.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO	15th July, at Noon.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	TARTAR	Brit. str.		CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO	22nd July.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	TREMONT	Brit. str.	T. W. Garlick	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	30th inst.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA S'HAI, &c.	TOSA MARU	Jap. str.	A. Christiansen	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	30th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA N'SAKI, &c.	MACHAON	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	14th July.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA S'HAI, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	Geo. Anderson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	14th July, at 4 P.M.
PORTLAND, OREGON	INDRAVELLI	Brit. str.	R. P. Craven	PORTLAND & ASIATIC CO	14th July.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EASTERN	Brit. str.	Ellis	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	1st July.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	CHINGTU	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	4th July.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	17th July, at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA, VIA S'HAI, N'SAKI, & KOBE	JAPAN	Brit. str.		P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	VERONA	Brit. str.	H. N. Spiesen	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	30th inst, at 4 P.M.
KOBE	MAZAGON	Brit. str.		P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th inst.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	F. L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	3rd July, Daylight.
KOBE, NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOCK	SAVOIA	Ger. str.	Deinat	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	6th July, at Noon.
KOBE	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	7th July.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	N. Trennt	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	17th July. Daylight.
KOBE	KAGOSHIMA M.	Jap. str.	K. Kori	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	22nd July. Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASUGA MARU	Jap. str.	W. Scott Hunter	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	11th July, at Noon.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	NANCHANG	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	4th July.
SHANGHAI	SHAOHSING	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
SHANGHAI	TAIWAN	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	29th inst.
SHANGHAI	LOONGMOON	Ger. str.	F. Schulz	SIEMSSEN & CO.	29th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	POLYNESIEN	Fren. str.	Duchateau	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 29th inst.
SHANGHAI	COROMANDEL	Brit. str.	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 3rd July.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	T. Kitano	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-day.
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	ANPING MARU	Jap. str.	I. Goto	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
ANPING, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	MAIDZURU M.	Jap. str.	T. Saito	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	3rd July.
AMOY & TAMSUI	HAILOONG	Brit. str.	Evans	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	Roach	DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO	To-morrow, 9 A.M.
MANILA DIRECT	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
MANILA	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	1st July.
MANILA	ROSETTA MARU	Jap. str.	N. Tate	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	1st July, 11 A.M.
MANILA	CHINGTU	Brit. str.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	4th July.
MANILA DIRECT	RUBI	Brit. str.	R. W. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	4th July.
SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA	ARAGONIA	Ger. str	Forst	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	29th inst., at 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	A. APCAR	Brit. str.	E. Fey	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.	30th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	IDZUMI MARU	Jap. str.	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	2nd July, at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	HIROSHIMA M.	Jap. str.	J. Nagao	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	14th July, at Noon.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 28th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 12th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 16th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	On 22nd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NESTOR"	On 29th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	On 30th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 9th August.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	On 7th July.
* LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 22nd July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PELEUS"	On 21st July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	On 4th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DARDANUS"	On 18th August.
* LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 20th August.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"NESTOR"	On 1st September.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP	"MOYUNE"	On 15th September.

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST POINTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"MACHAON"	On 14th July.
	"NINGCHOW"	On 10th August.

The s.s. "TYDEUS" left Singapore on the 23rd inst., at noon, and is due here on the 28th inst.

For Freight, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [10-12

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI	† "SHAOHSING"	On 27th June.
SHANGHAI	† "TAIWAN"	On 29th June.
MANILA	* "SUNGKIANG"	On 1st July.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"NANCHANG"	On 4th July.
MANILA	* "CHINGTU"	On 4th July.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	‡ * "CHINGTU"	On 4th July.
KOBE	* "TAIYUAN"	On 7th July.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.
† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.
REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1903. [11

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG *via* INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR PORTLAND, OREGON
OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL ON
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	R. P. Craven	July 14, 1903
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	August 14, 1903
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	W. E. Craven	September 13, 1903

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [14

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
"Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

		1903
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 15th July.
R.M.S. "TARTAR"	4,425 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 22nd July
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 5th Aug
R.M.S. "ATHENIAN"	3,882 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 12th Aug
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 26th Aug
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept
R.M.S. "TARTAR"	4,425 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct.
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct.
R.M.S. "ATHENIAN"	3,882 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov.
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 18th Nov.
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec.
R.M.S. "TARTAR"	4,425 Tons	WEDNESDAY, 30th Dec.

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPRESS" STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE in 97 hours. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9, and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China an Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World' Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder Street.

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"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENLOMOND,"

Captain Mutton, will be despatched as above on or about the 2nd July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1903. [1691

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"MASSILIA,"

Captain G. W. Cockman, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th JULY, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed *via* Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903. [1

FOR ODESSA.

THE Russian Steamer

"HERMANN LERCHE,"

1,978, tons, will be despatched for the above port on or about 5th July.

For Freight, apply to
BRADLEY & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1903 [1591

FOR KOBE, NAGASAKI AND VLADIVOSTOCK.
(Calling at GENSAN.)

THE Steamship

"SAVOIA,"

Captain Deinat, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 6th July, at NOON.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. [1814

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK,"

Captain Rafferty, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 9th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1903. [1645

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship

"GLENGARRY,"

Captain Willy, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 14th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [1837

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

	1903. About
"MACDUFF"	15th July.
"SAINT BEDE"	25th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1903 [1125

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG—MANILA.
REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY,
SINGLE, $25; RETURN, $40.

STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DULY QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st My, 1903. [28

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI."
Captain Samuel Bell Smith.

DAILY Departure from Hongkong to Macao at 7.30 A.M., from Macao to Hongkong at 2 P.M., Sunday included.

1st Class fare (including cabin and servant). $3; return ticket, $5.
2nd Class, $1.50; return ticket, $2.50.
3rd Class, $1
Steerage, $0.50
Superior cabin accommodation.

Wharf in Hongkong, opposite Central Market; at Macao, C. M. S. N. Company's Wharf

For Freight, &c., apply to—
SAM WANG & CO., LD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1903. [84

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897. [8

FOR MACAO.

THE Steamship

"PAK KONG"

will be despatched for the above port EVERY DAY, at 7 A.M. Ample accommodation for European Passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to KWONG WAN STEAMBOAT CO., LD., 15 and 16, Connaught Road, Praya West.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. [1811

WING ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "CHU KONG" (Captain Mason).

DEPARTURES from Hongkong to Macao daily at 7.30 A.M. (Sunday included).

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 2 P.M. (Sunday included).

This steamer is the fastest and has superior Cabin accommodation.

FARES:

1st Class	$1.50
2nd "	0.70
3rd "	0.30

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the
WING ON STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 42, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [646

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

"SAN CHEUNG,"

951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 8 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, $3 each way. Meals, $1 each.

Cargo Freight very moderate.

CHEUNG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
No. 128, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1751

BUDWEISER BEER

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES, OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.
ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.

THE BREWERY LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

LEADS IN QUALITY.

This Beer is brewed of best Saazer Hops and finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to contain Chemicals in any form.

The Beer is sterilised after being bottled, and full mature age insures its fine condition in any climate. Beautifully bright, seductively sparkling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1902. [37

KEATING'S POWDER

IS HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

PROPRIETOR, THOMAS KEATING, LONDON. [982

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED Hongkong, China, and Manila. [118

ON SALE.

THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &c.,
WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED
THE CHINA DIRECTORY
AND
THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY
AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST
FOR
1903.
THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL ISSUE.

EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

THE Favourite Steamship

"CHUKONG"

Will leave Hongkong EVERY SUNDAY for Macao at 8.30 a.m., returning from Macao at 5.30 p.m.

Return fare $3.00 (including Tiffin and Dinner $4.00).

WING ON S.S. CO.,
42, BONHAM STRAND WEST.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1903. [178

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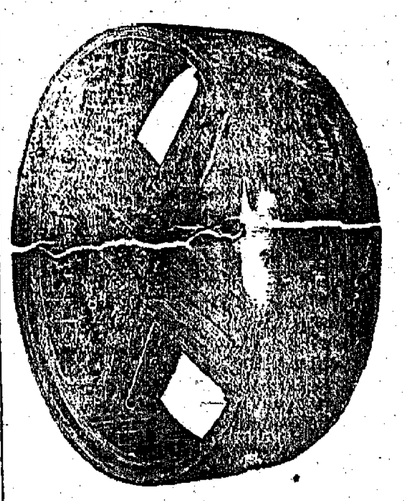
MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/9 MARTIN, Chemist SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

DODGE WOOD SPLIT PULLEYS.

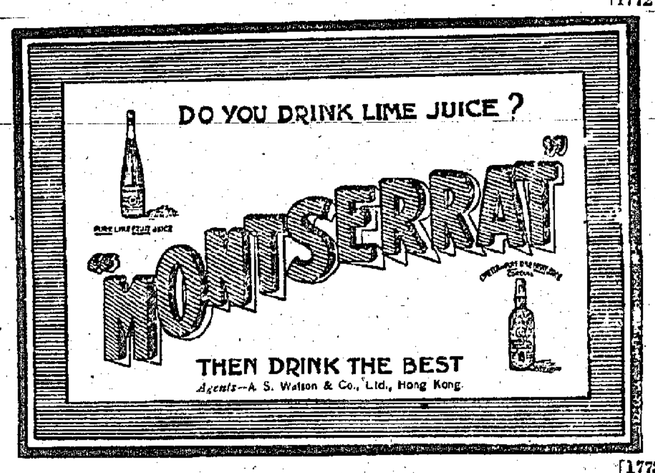
ALL SIZES TO FIT ALL SIZED SHAFTS IN STOCK.



Also large Stocks of GANDY COTTON BELTING.

SOLE AGENTS,
LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO.
HONGKONG [2—114

[1772



[1773

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents in HONGKONG—A. S. WATSON & CO.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

SUPPLIED UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS OF APPOINTMENT TO

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Sole Agents:
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
HONG KONG, CANTON, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW & TSINGTAU.

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POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The *Polynesien*, with the French Mail of the 29th ult., left Saigon on Friday, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on Monday, the 29th inst. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 25th April.

The *Coptic*, with the American Mail of the 3rd inst., left Yokohama on Monday, the 22nd inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 30th inst.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	PER	DATE
Manila	*Legaspi*	Saturday, 27th, 8.00 A.M.
Manila	*Zafiro*	Saturday, 27th, 9.00 A.M.
Canton	*Kinshan*	Saturday, 27th, 9.30 A.M.
Bangkok	*Kong Beng*	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	*Daigi Maru*	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Hankow	*Themis*	Saturday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	*Heungshan*	Saturday, 27th, 12.15 P.M.
Amoy and Tamsui	*Hailoong*	Saturday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	*Benlidi*	Saturday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore and Java	*Clitus*	Saturday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai	*Shaoshing*	Saturday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Bangkok	*Chowtai*	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan*	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Colombo and Bombay	*Vindobona*	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Namtao	*Tailee*	Saturday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Canton	*Powan*	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Namtao	*Tailee*	Sunday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Canton	*Honam*	Monday, 29th, 9.30 A.M.
Macao	*Heungshan*	Monday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	*Loongmoon*	Monday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore and Calcutta	*Aragonia*	Monday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Chefoo and Tientsin	*Chusang*	Monday, 29th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	*Taiwan*	Monday, 29th, 4.00 P.M.
Canton	*Hankow*	Monday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin (Late Letters 9.10 to 9.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	*Annam*	Tuesday, 30th, Printed matter and samples ...... 8.00 A.M. Registration ... 8.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 8.45 A.M.) Letters ...... 9.00 A.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma	*Tremont*	Tuesday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	*Arratoon Apcar*	Tuesday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Yokohama and Kobe	*Verona*	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle	*Tosa Maru*	Tuesday, 30th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	*Rosetta Maru*	Wednes., 1 July, 10.00 A.M.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne	*Eastern*	Wednes., 1 July, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	*Sungkiang*	Wednes., 1 July, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	*Siberia*	Thursday, 2nd July, Printed Matter and Samples ...... 10.00 A.M. Registration ... 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Letters ...... 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne	*Chingtu*	Satur., 4th July, 11.00 A.M.
Kobe, Nagasaki, Gensan, and Vladivostock	*Savoia*	Mon., 6th July, 11.00 A.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma	*Tacoma*	Tues., 7th July, 11.00 A.M.
Kobe	*Taiyuan*	Tues., 7th July, 11.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., India via Tuticorin (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	*Preussen*	Thursday, 9th July, Printed matter and samples ...... 10.00 A.M. Registration ... 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.45 A.M.) Letters ...... 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER, (B.C.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents)	*Empress of Japan*	Wednesday, 15th July, Printed Matter and samples ...... 10.00 A.M. Registration ... 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.) Letters ...... 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.	*Tartar*	Wednes., 22 July, 11.00 A.M.

TO-DAY.

Extraordinary General Meeting of the China Light and Power Co., Ld., 11 a.m.

Sale, Wines, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 11 a.m.

Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 11.30 a.m.

Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, Mr. Geo. P. Lammert, 2.30 p.m.

Cup and Spoons Competition, Hongkong Rifle Association, 3 p.m.

Wrestling, opposite Central Market, 8 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

26th June.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/8
Bank Bills, on demand 1/8⅛
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/8¼
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/8¼
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/8¼
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1/8¼

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 210
Credits, at 4 months' sight 213½

ON GERMANY.—
On demand 170½

ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 40¾
Credits, 60 days' sight 41½

ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 124¾
Bank, on demand 125

ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 124¾
Bank, on demand 125

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 71½
Private, 30 days' sight 72¼

ON YOKOHAMA.—
On demand 81¼

ON MANILA.—
On demand ...... Nominal.

ON SINGAPORE.—
On demand ...... Nominal.

ON BATAVIA.—
On demand 101

ON HAIPHONG.—
On demand ...... 1 p.c. pm.

ON SAIGON.—
On demand ...... ½ p.c. pm.

ON BANGKOK.—
On demand 62½

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate $11.92
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael $62.50
BAR SILVER, per oz. 24¾

OPIUM.

26th June.

Quotations are:—	Allow'ce net.	to	1 catty.	
Malwa New	$1000	to	—	per picul
Malwa Old	$1080	to	—	"
Malwa Older	—	to	—	"
Malwa V. Old	$1100	to	—	"
Persian fine quality	$800	to	—	"
Persian extra fine	—	to	—	"
Patna New	$1045	to	—	per chest.
Patna Old	$1047½	to	—	"
Benares New	$1045	to	—	"
Benares Old	$1047½	to	—	"

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China steamer *Laisang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 22nd inst., p.m.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Coptic* left Yokohama for this port on the 22nd inst., a.m., *via* Inland Sea, &c.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. steamer *Polynesien* left Saigon yesterday, at 1 p.m., for this port.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver for Hongkong, *via* the usual ports of call, on the 15th inst., p.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The C.N. steamer *Nanchang* left Tientsin for this port on the 20th inst.

The P. & O. steamer *Mazagon* left Singapore for this port on the 22nd inst., at 5 p.m.

The O.S.S. steamer *Tydeus* left Singapore on the 23rd inst., at noon, and is due here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Idzumi Maru* (Bombay Line) left Kobe *via* Moji for this port on the 23rd inst., and is expected here on the 1st prox.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Hakata Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 28th inst., and is expected here on the 1st prox.

The steamer *Atholl* left Yokohama for Moji on the 20th inst.

The C.P.R. steamer *Tartar* arrived at Yokohama at 9.30 a.m. on the 25th inst., and left again at 6 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she was due to arrive at 6 a.m., to-day.

The P. & A. steamer *Indravelli* arrived at Yokohama on the 25th inst., a.m., and is due here on the 7th prox.

The E. & A. steamer *Australian* left Sydney on the 16th inst. for this port, *via* Queensland Ports, Port Darwin, Timor and Manila.

The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s steamer *Pleiades* left Victoria for Kobe direct on the 22nd inst., and is expected to arrive at that port on the 16th prox.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

2nd June—*Banca, Marquis Bacquehem, Horsley.* 5th—*Polynesien, Hakata Maru, Tydeus.* 9th—*Glengyle, Khalif, Sambia, Serbia, Mogul, Benlawers, Satsuma, Adana.* 12th—*Dardanus, Machaon, Palawan, Wosang, Indrani, Jason, Merionethshire, Silvia, Mamdon.* 16th—*Alesia, Prinz Heinrich, Benglee, Shanghai, Palawan, Solveig.* 19th—*Awa Maru, Diomed, Yarra, Braemar, Barton, Breizhuel.* 23rd—*Agamemnon, Zieten.*

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

2nd June—*Inaba Maru, Yarra.* 4th—*Java.* 5th—*Deucalion, Kiautschou.* 9th—*Erzherzog, Nippon, Seneca, Hitachi Maru, Franz Ferdinand, Konigsberg, Pingsuey.* 12th—*Gueydon, Menelaus.* 16th—*Freiburg.* 18th—*Socotra.* 19th—*Bayern.* 23rd—*Caledonien, Wakasa Maru.*

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Haitan*, from Coast Ports, Mr. and Mrs. Manious.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, from Manila, Capt. and Mrs. B. M. Pursell, Mrs. J. Mills, Mrs. Rafferty and infant, Messrs. Ilario M. Ocio, F. C. Santaniello, C. Pascual, F. J. Jewell, Edwardo Samaniego, H. Inaba, D. Hironaga, Yedefonso Barba, S. Okada, J. W. Pursell, Leonard Anderson and George Raymond.

Per *Kawachi Maru*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Capt., Mrs. and Master E. K. Cole, Mrs. and Master Scudder, Mrs. S. Sakata, Sir R. Baker, Consul H. von Varchmin, Messrs. G. H. Wright, J. M. Robison, Smith, J. W. Samuel, L. P. Stephen, H. B. W. Wynyard, R. M. Parker, J. H. Johnstone, R. Essory and T. Tsutada; for Singapore, Mrs. R. Keliz, Messrs. Geo. McBain, Y. Tajiri and K. Tsutadr; for Colombo, Mr. E. H. Witarne; for Marseilles, Messrs. Y. Shibata and G. Mochida; for London, Mrs. Jas. Jones, Messrs. Tanekojima, K. Shimada and S. Terada.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 26th June.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	ISSUE V'LUE.	PAID UP.	LAST DIVIDEND.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.					
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	$125	30/-div. & 10 p.c. bonus at 1/7=$25.20 per share for 2nd half yr. ended 31·11·1902	$835. London £63. 5s.
National Bank of China, Ld.	20,010 A 14,443 B	£10 £10	£8 £8	3/1½ per share 3/1½ at 1/7⅛=$1.96½	$27½, buyers. $27½, buyers.
Do. Founders' Shares	750 fdrs.	£1	£1	None	$10, sellers.
MARINE INSURANCES.					
Union Ins. Society, Ld.	10,000	$250	$100	60 p. ct.=$30 for 1901	$595, sellers.
China Traders' Ins. Co., Ld.	24,000	$83.33	$25	10 p. ct. for yr. end. 30·4·02	$61, sales.
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	5,000	£100	£25	Int. of 4 p.c.=£1 at exchange 2/2½ = Tls. 9.06 for 1902	Tls. 220.
Yangtsze Ins. Assocn., Ld.	8,000	$100	$60	$12=20 p. ct. for 1901	$13.
Canton Insurce. Office, Ld.	10,000	$250	$50	$14 for 1901	$185, seller.
Straits Insurance Co., Ld.	30,000	$100	$20	5 per cent. for 1895	$1, nominal.
FIRE INSURANCES.					
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ld	8,000	$250	$50	$22½ for 1901	$330.
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	20,000	$100	$20	$6 for 1901	$85, sales.
SHIPPING.					
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao S. B. Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	$15	$1.50 for half year ended 31·12·1902	$38, buyers.
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld.	60,000	£10	£10	Final 6 per cent. making in all 10 per cent. for 1901	$106, sellers.
China & Manila S. S. Co., Ld.	20,000 10,000	$50 $50	$50 $45	10 p. c. for 1900	$25, sales & sellers. $20, sales & sellers.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	20,000	$50	$50	6 per cent. for year ending 30·6·1902	$40½, buyers.
Star Ferry Co., Limited	20,000	$10 $10	$10 $5	12 per cent. for year ended 30·4·03	$27½, buyers. $16½, buyers.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	Int. divd. of 6d. p. share (coupon No. 3) on account of 1902	£1. 4s. 0d., sellers.
REFINERIES.					
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	Fin. of 7 p.c. making in all 12 p.c. for 1901	$104, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refng. Co., Ld.	7,000	$100	$100	$3 for 1897	$30, buyers.
MINING.					
Punjom Mining Co., Ld.	60,000	$11	$10½	None	$2.80, sellers.
Do. Preference	30,000	$1	$1		30 cts., buyers.
Société Fran. des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fs.250	Fs.250	Fin. div. of Fcs. 30 p. s. on account of 1902	$600, sellers.
Jelebu Mining and Trading Company, Ld.	60,000	$5	$5	5 p. ct. half year end. 31·7·04 (coupon 9)	$1½, sellers.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Limited	200,000	£1	18/10	1/- p. share=48 cts., 12th div.	$8.75, buyers.
DOCKS, WHARVES, &c.					
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Limited	50,000	$50	$50	10 p. c. & 2 p. c. bonus, half year 31·12·1902	$213, buyers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and G. Co., Ld.	30,000	$50	$50	Fin. of $2½ making in all $4½ p. s. for 1903	$90, sellers.
New Amoy Dock Co., Ld.	6,000	$6¼	$6¼	$2½ for 1901	$40.
S.C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls100	Tls100	7 per cent. interim div.	Tls. 182½, sellers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDG.					
Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	Final of $6, making in all $12 per share 1902.	$160, buyers
Kowloon Land & B. Co. Ld.	6,000	$50	$30	$2.30 per share for 1902	$38, sellers.
West Point B. Co., Ld.	12,500	$50	$50	Final of $1.60 making in all $3.10 per share for 1902	$52.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ld.	12,000	$50	$50	12 p. ct. for half year ended 31·12·1902	$154, buyers.
Oriente Hotel Company, Ld.	7,000	$50	$50	None	$40, buyers.
Humphreys Estate & Fin. Company, Limited	100,000	$10	$10	90 ct. per share for 1902	$12½, buyers.
COTTON MILLS.					
Ewo Cotton Spinning and W. Company, Limited	17,500	Tls100	Tls100	3½ p. ct. for period ending 31·10·97	Tls. 35, sales.
International Cotton M'fg. Company, Limited	10,000	Tls 75	Tls 75	3 p. ct. on account of '98	Tls. 40.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	8,000	Tls100	Tls100	4 p. ct. on account of '98 on 6,000 shares	Tls. 45.
Soy Chee Cotton Spin. Co., Ld	2,000	Tls500	Tls500	4 p. ct. for period ending 31·12·97	Tls. 160.
Hongkong Cotton Spin. Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	4 p. ct. on account of 1902-1903	$16, sellers.
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Manila Investment Co., Ld.	20,000	$50	$50	None	$15, buyers.
Green Island Cement Co., Ld	100,000	$10	$10	12 p. c. for 1902	$25, sellers.
China-Borneo Company, Ld	60,000	$12	$12	First year	$10½, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	Final div. of 60 cts. making $1.10 in all per share on account of 1902	$14½, sales & sellers.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	30,000 30,000	$10 $10	$10 $5	80 cents year 30·4·02 40 cents year 30·4·02	13½, sales. $7½, sales & buyers.
Hongkong and China Gas Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	10 p. ct. div. & 1 p. ct. bonus for 1901	$140, buyers.
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld	10,000	$50	$50	20 per cent. for 1901	$140, buyers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ld.	6,000	$25	$25	15 per cent. for 1901	$47, buyers.
Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.	5,000	$25	$25	Fin. of $12, making in all $16 per share for 1902	$240.
Hk. High-Level Tramways Company, Limited	1,250	$100	$100	$18 for year ended 30·11·1902	$320.
Hk. Steam Water-boat Co., Limited	7,500	$10	$10	Int. div. of 6 per cent. for period ending 31·3·03	$14, sales & buyers.
Daily Farm Company, Ld.	10,000	$7½	$6	75 cts. for year end. 31·7·02	$12, buyers.
H'kong & China Bakery Company, Limited	600	$50	$50	3 per cent. for 1901	$40, sellers.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ld.	1,200	$10	$10	25 per cent. for 1902	$40, sellers.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,694	12/6	12/6	None	$5½, buyers.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy. 100 fndrs.	$10 $10	$4 $10	80 cts. $19.80 (p. share for year ended 31·5·1902)	$9½, buyers. $155.
Tebrau Planting Co., Ld.	20,000	$5	$5	None	nominal
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Ld.	200,000	$10	$10	80 cents for year ending 31·12·02	$9.75, sellers.
Watkins, Limited.	10,000	$10	$10	10 per cent. for 1902	$7½, sellers.
The Universal Trading Company, Limited	50,000	$20	$20	6 per cent. for year ending 30·6·1902	$23, buyers.
The China Light & Power Company, Limited	15,000	$20	$20	None	$8½.
The Robinson Piano Co., Ld.	4,000	$50	$50	5 p. c. for half year ending 31·12·02	$50.
William Powell, Limited.	12,000	$10	$10	Fin. of 5 p. c.=10 p.c. in all for year ending 30·6·1902	$9.75, buyers.
CIGAR CO.'S Alhambra, Limited.	300	$500	$500	25 p. c. for year ended 30·6·01	$250, sellers.
CIGAR CO.'S Philippine Tobacco Trust Co., Ld.	20,000	$50	$50	None	$13.

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

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BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE AMTLICHEN BEKANNTMACHUNGEN des Kaiserlichen Konsul. werden im Jahre 1902 im OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD in Shanghai und in der DAILY PRESS in Hongkong, ausserdem, wenn erforderlich durch den Deutschen Reichsanzeiger veröffentlicht werden.

Kanton, den 26. Dezember 1901.

DER KAISERLICHE KONSUL I. V.,
D. LANG.

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KOWLOON HOTEL.

THIS Hotel is situated in a quiet locality, away from the din and disturbance of the City, and, surrounded by a delightful garden, it is an ideal place of residence. The building stands on an eminence, giving a magnificent view of the Harbour and the City of Victoria. It is within easy access of the Kowloon wharves, where the principal mail steamers disembark passengers, and from which there is a regular ferry service to Hongkong.

Bowling Alleys and Billiards.

The Cuisine is excellent.

J. W. OSBORNE, Proprietor.
J. H. DOWNS, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1903. [1643

HONGKONG REGISTER

	Previous day 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.62	29.66	29.64
Temperature	77	79	81
Humidity	92	83	89
Direction of wind	W	W	—
Force	1	1	0
Weather	o	op	o
Rain	—	1.15	—

Highest open air temperature on the 25th 81
Lowest open air temperature on the 25th 74
Hongkong Observatory, 26th June.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.
S.S. "POWAN," 2,338 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
S.S. "FATSHAN," 2,260 tons, Captain A. W. Dixon.
S.S. "HANKOW," 3,073 tons, Captain C. V. Lloyd.
S.S. "KINSHAN," 2,860 tons, Captain J. J. Lossius.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at about 7 a.m., 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. except Saturday at 7 a.m. and 10 a.m. and Sunday at 6 p.m. only.

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at about 8 a.m., 2 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 p.m., as per special schedule } Sunday
Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7.30 a.m. } excepted.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

This Steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 a.m.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

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S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
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One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

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18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central (opposite the Hongkong Hotel);
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

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3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Peg" WHISKIES at $13.00
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at $22.00

Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SODA."

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Mr. Anderson
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Mr. A. [illegible] Anton
Mr. L. Antonio
Sir R. Baker
Mr. [illegible] G. Barrett
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Mr. W. Hutton Potts
Miss Read
Mr. H. J. Reid
Mrs. Reynell and child
Mr. [illegible] H. Saunders
Mr. R. H. Schwelsoh
Mr. [illegible] La Sheras
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Mr. & Mrs. A. Chapman
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Mr. M. Ferrand
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Mr. O. D. Thomson
Mr. S. T. Wenborn
Mr. F. C. Wilford

C[illegible] H[illegible]

Mr. M. Benjamin
Lieut. J. R. Campbell, R.E.
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Mr. R. Hoggton
Mr. W. Humphrey
Capt. P. Langlands, A.O.D.
Mr. G. E. Lee
Mr. Ch. Lemarié
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Mr. L. Marston
Mr. Peron
Mr. E. Radditz
Dr. & Mrs. A. S[illegible]hort
Mr. H. Stephens
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Mr. T. Tyrwhitt

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Mr. Hans Beyer
Mr. A. M. Eaton, Jr.
Mr. H. S. Fowler
Mr. Paul M. Harris
Mr. Jas. Hickman
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Mr. Keyt
Senor Lopez
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Mr. and Mrs. T. I. Rose
Mr. J. W. Samuels
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Mr. D. K. Moss
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Mr. A. P. Nobbs
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Mrs. B. M. Pursell
Mr. John V. Pursell
Mrs. J. J. Rafferly
Rev. J. Simester
Mr. H. . Williamson

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 27th June to the 3rd July.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Hongkong Mean Time. h. m.	HIGH WATER. Height. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Hongkong Mean Time. h. m.	LOW WATER. Height. ft. in.
Sat.	27	m 9 51 11 41 a	7 8 4 5	m 3 18 5 4 a	2 5 —0 1
Sun.	28	m 10 48	7 5	m 4 6 5 51 a	2 6 0 1
Mon.	29	m 0 29 m 11 31 a	4 6 7 0	m 4 55 6 39 a	2 8 0 5
Tues.	30	m 1 18 0 23 a	4 6 6 3	m 5 40 7 28 a	3 0 1 0
Wed.	1	m 2 [illegible] 1 24 a	4 7 5 6	m 6 52 8 18 a	3 2 1 6
Thurs.	2	m 3 6 2 53 a	4 8 4 0	m 8 27 8 9 a	3 3 2 0
Fri.	3	m 4 4 4 16 a	5 1 4 4	m 10 17 9 57 a	3 1 2 4

MESSRS. FALCONER & REGISTER, Co's. 26th June]
Barometer 9 A.M. ... 29.65 Therm. 9 A.M. (Wetbulb) 78
Barometer 1 P.M. ... 29.66 Therm. 1 P.M. (Wetbulb) 78
Barometer 4 P.M. ... 29.64 Therm. 4 P.M. (Wetbulb) 78
Thermom. 9 A.M. ... 81 Therm. Maximum 82
Thermom. 1 P.M. ... 81 Therm. Minimum over
Thermom. 4 P.M. ... 82 night 79

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HONGKONG.

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

DURING MR. K. OLDORF'S Temporary Absence from Hongkong, Mr. C. BEHN has been appointed MANAGER. Mr. P. H. KIRCHHOFF has been Authorised to Sign Per Procuration.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903 [1820

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

中華輪船有限公司

THE OFFICES of the above Company have been OPENED at No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 2ND FLOOR.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. 924

CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL COMPANY,

華美公司

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THIS Company's Offices are Established at Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT ROAD opposite Douglas Pier.
Honkgong, 1st May, 1903. [1321

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

AERATED WATER BOTTLES.

THE system of sending out Bottles on loan having for a long time past caused dissatisfaction to our customers and loss to ourselves, we have decided that

On and after the 1ST JULY next all Aerated Water Bottles, Ginger Beer Bottles and Syphons supplied to customers will be charged for at the following rates:—

Bottles ... ... $1.20 per Dozen
Syphons... ... ... 18.00 do.

On the return to our Factories of Bottles and Syphons in good condition, that have been previously charged up or paid for, full credit will be given at the above rates.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
The Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1763

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

AERATED WATER BOTTLES.

THE system of sending out Bottles on loan having for a long time past caused dissatisfaction to our customers and loss to ourselves, we have decided that

On and after the 1ST JULY next all Aerated Water Bottles, Ginger Beer Bottles and Syphons supplied to customers will be charged for at the following rates:—

Bottles ... ... $1.20 per Dozen
Syphons... ... ... 18.00 do.

On the return to our Factories of Bottles and Syphons in good condition, that have been previously charged up or paid for, full credit will be given at the above rates

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1764

WATKINS, LIMITED.

AERATED WATER BOTTLES.

THE system of sending out Bottles on loan having for a long time past caused dissatisfaction to our customers and loss to ourselves, we have have decided that

On and after the 1ST JULY next all Aerated Water Bottles, Ginger Beer Bottles and Syphons supplied to customers will be charged for at the following rates:—

Bottles ... ... $1.20 per Dozen
Syphons... ... ... 18.00 do.

On the return to our Factory of Bottles and Syphons in good condition, that have been previously charged up or paid for, full credit will be given at the above rates.

WATKINS, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [1765

CHEONG SHING.
GENERAL EXPORTERS.

DEALERS IN
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY WARES, EMBROIDERIES AND CHINESE CURIOS.
Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Opposite Messrs. C. J. GAUPP & Co.).
Hongkong, 16th May, 1903. [14

FOR SALE.

A DISCARDED STEEL WIRE CABLE.

For Particulars, apply to—
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong High Level Tramways Co., Ld.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1903. [1736

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKEY.

And on each Label must be found the following Notice and Signature.

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our Special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son
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[59—2

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS
USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.

IN CASES OF ABOUT 450 LBS. NET

IN TINS OF 45 LBS. NET

Throughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot, and Dampness.

LUTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO.
Sole Agents for China.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902

THE STRAITS CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

SIR THOMAS JACKSON'S EVIDENCE.

On the second day of meeting of the Straits Currency Committee, 25th November, 1902, there were present: Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. (Chairman), presiding, Mr. W. Adamson, C.M.G., Mr. G. W. Johnson, Mr. W. Blain, and Mr. A. E. Collins (Secretary). Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart., of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was called in and examined. After a few questions as to his experience, the examination proceeded as follows:—

(Chairman)—Have you given any attention to the question of substituting a gold standard for a silver standard in the East?—That is a question that has received attention at intervals for a great number of years.

I wished to know if it had received your personal attention—Yes, it has.

And have you formed any opinion as to the expediency and possibility of introducing a gold standard?—I think the introduction of a gold standard would be attended with very great difficulties.

In what places?—In the Straits.

In the Straits?—Yes.

Do you think it would be possible to have a gold standard in China?—I think it would be quite impossible.

Quite impossible?—Yes.

Looking at conditions as far as we can forecast them you think it impossible?—As far as we can forecast them it is an absolute impossibility.

Do you think it would be expedient to have a gold standard in Hongkong if there was a silver standard in China?—I am afraid it could not be managed.

You think not?—No, the whole of the Hongkong trade—Hongkong is a very small island and its main importance is as a depot for the whole of the South of China and the currency which the South of China would have would be the currency that we would have to have in Hongkong.

Then as regards the Straits Settlements, what is your opinion?—The Straits Settlements are in a somewhat different plane They are fortunate enough always to have a surplus of exports over imports, and it would be possible to establish a gold currency in the Straits, but at the same time there are many difficulties connected with doing that. For instance, the outstandings there are enormous. The Straits I should say on an average import $20,000,000 annually, and these all go into the surrounding states. Some of them go to the Malay Provinces; they go to Acheen, Siam; some go to Saigon—all over the place, and Mexican dollars are the currency of all those places.

Well, I suppose even though the Straits Settlements went to a gold standard those dollars would still be imported for transmission to the places you have mentioned?—Yes, I think they would. I think they would still go on importing dollars as they do at present.

And exporting them to these various places?—You mean the Straits.

Yes, the Straits?—Yes, I think they would. The steamers all go to the Straits pretty well, and then branch off in different directions to these different places.

Then they would go as an article of merchandise rather than as coin?—They go as coin to these places; we cannot call silver in the East merchandise.

No, but it would become merchandise in the Straits Settlements if the Straits Settlements had a gold standard?—Yes, and demonetised it.

If they had a gold standard, they must demonetise the Mexican dollar?—Yes.

It would not be possible to have a gold standard with the Mexican dollar freely circulating?—They would lose their character as money in Singapore and Penang.

But not elsewhere?—But not elsewhere; it would continue the currency of the people.

You think that with a gold standard the Mexican dollar would be used very largely as currency inside the Straits Settlements?—It would be altogether used; I do not think the people of the country would handle the gold at all.

Supposing they had revenue to pay the Government they could not pay it in Mexican dollars?—Then they would go and exchange it.

They would go and exchange it?——

Your opinion I gather is that alongside the gold standard and the gold coins, and the subsidiary coins (coins subsidiary to the gold coinage) there would be a considerable circulation of Mexican dollars also?—Yes, I am sure there would be.

Are there any other objections that appear to you?—There would be a difficulty about the outstandings there at the present time, and then a good deal would depend upon what ratio you would fix.

What do you call the outstandings?—Well, for instance, the Straits Government's circulation is 1[illegible] lakhs at present by the latest accounts.

Do you mean of notes?—Of notes, yes; well, they would have to redeem them, I should say at whatever rate they would fix upon.

Certainly, they would have to do so?—Then what about the outstandings of the banks similarly?

What do you include in the outstandings; debts due to the banks?—We have very few notes in circulation, but the Chartered Bank has more, because we have been calling in our note circulation in the Straits for some years, and all our notes as they come in are cancelled. When the Straits started their issue we agreed that we would not issue further in Singapore and we would cease our issue in Penang as soon as the Government had their Treasury and machinery in order for going on with their issue.

Well, that could be got over by the Government providing the banks with the new coins, taking the present Mexican dollar in exchange and giving them the new coins?—It would be all right if the new coins were the same weight and fineness as the Mexican dollar.

If a dollar of the new coinage was by law declared to be sufficient discharge of the obligation for a dollar note it would be all right as far as the bank is concerned?—It would, if they were always exchangable for gold, but not otherwise, because then the native would simply say: "This represents the 100 cent worth of silver; it is only worth 90 or 95, or whatever it might be. I shall not take this again." But if he can go to the Treasury there and get gold, it would be a suitable medium of exchange.

Do the people understand gold in the Straits?—All the Eastern people understand gold thoroughly, but they use it for turning into gold leaf and things of that kind. The Straits are large buyers of gold.

My meaning is this: there are men in India and in every town of importance in India who thoroughly understand all about gold and the ratio between gold and silver?—Yes.

But the bulk of the population would have no idea of the relation between gold and silver. Is it different in the Straits Settlements, do you think?—No, I should say it is not. I should say the bulk of the people do not know much about gold, but there are a great many merchants in the Straits who know about gold, who know as much as the gold-dealers of India.

As much as anybody in the City of London?—Much more. There is no broker's office in London where they are so familiar with gold as they are in the bazaars in the East.

Have you lived at all in India?—No, I have passed through Bombay three times; my utmost stay there was a fortnight at a time; but, of course, we had an enormous business with India from Hongkong.

Is there any other objection which occurs to you?—Well, I think we must all admit that the trade in the Straits Settlements is at present a very prosperous one. The Straits have made very great progress, and there is a good old proverb of leaving well enough alone that might occur to some of us.

So that on the whole you are not in favour of the change?—I am not in favour of the change if it can be avoided.

You recognise that the fall in silver, the fall in the value of silver as compared to gold, has been a very serious matter?—I do, and I feel it, that it much more.

You are not singular in that. Have you formed any opinion as regards the future price of silver?—It is very very hard to say anything about that because we have been so disappointed in times past. We have done all we could to try and find out what was the bottom of silver and each time we found the bottom there was a lower bottom still.

You have been disappointed like many other people?—We have been disappointed like many other people, but this we do know that silver is not mined now for itself. No person goes out deliberately to mine silver; they merely get it as a bye-product.

In many places they are mining it?—This is the most favoured mines. They are not starting new mines; they are not looking for silver. About twenty-five or thirty years ago they were exploring all over Mexico, Colorado and Nevada, looking for silver mines; now no person looks for a silver mine. It is only the best that are being worked for silver. The silver that is coming on the market now is simply a bye-product from the mining of lead and other things.

And that makes it particularly difficult to say what the price is likely to be in the future?—That is a very difficult point, sir; very difficult.

I believe the production in the last years has not fallen off?—No, it has not fallen off.

It has rather increased?—Slightly increased.

Did it fall off after India demonetised silver?—No, I do not think there has been in one year a falling off, but the big increase that might have taken place, I think, was stopped by India demonetising silver, and the subsequent drop in its price.

Are you prepared to suggest any means by which a gold standard could be introduced into the Straits Settlements if it were decided to introduce it?—The only way they could do it would be to accumulate the stock of gold, and simply exchange it for dollars and notes.

But you could not exchange it for Mexican dollars; you would get all the Mexican dollars in the world?—You would, yes, that is the difficulty. Then the difficulty crops up: what will you do with the Mexican dollars?

You would lose a great deal on them if you gave gold freely for them?—Who would be inclined to bear that loss?

You could not safely say that if anybody comes with a Mexican dollar you will give him say 2s. for it?—No, I say that that is the difficulty I see.

You would be swamped by the influx of Mexican dollars?—The volume of Mexican dollars that is to be had; the quantity of them that is about would make it impossible to put a gold backing to them, as it is said.

A gold backing to them; quite so. And I suppose once you begin to give 2s. for the Mexican dollar, the Mexican Government would be prepared to buy silver, and coin more dollars?—That is if silver was low.

If silver was cheap. Would it be possible to substitute in the Straits Settlements a special dollar for the Mexican dollar, of the same weight and fineness, gradually substituting it for the Mexican dollar, and then say you would give gold in exchange for that special dollar—Yes, but that would be a very slow process.

That would be a slow process?—And then there is another thing; it is a very bad time to switch on a new currency when the old one is at its lowest ebb, as you may say.

But if you wait it may go lower still?—On the other hand, it is a long lane that has no turning.

It is, but so far there has been no turning?—In my experience I have never yet known a great, big slump of this kind, that there has not been a reaction. True from decade to decade, the parity has been lower as compared with gold. That is my experience. When there is a great fall every one is very much frightened, and then there is a certain amount of recovery, and then the fall went on again.

That is my experience too.——Some people think we have touched bottom.

But you cannot say we have arrived at the bottom yet?—Well, I would rather back a rise than a fall.

Is there anything else you would like to say on the subject?—No, Sir, I do not know that there is, but if you have any questions that occur to you I will be very glad to answer them.

I think I have asked all the questions that occur to me. Perhaps Mr. Adamson will have something to ask?—There is one thing I think ought not to be lost sight of. Whatever importance others may attach to it, I look upon a low level of exchange as being very much in favour of silver-using countries as against the gold. For instance, now before the mints were closed, the average rate on India—in fact, 225 rupees were equal to 100 dollars whereas at the present rate, 105 or 110 rupees or something of that kind is equal to 100 dollars, consequently when they are shipping rice and other things as compared with Burma rice from Saigon or Bangkok, or rice from Wuhu in China, a silver-using country has a very great pull over a gold-using country, and though statistics show that that has not told to anything like as great an extent as from a theoretical point of view, you would look upon as a certainty, at the same time I think it must tell in the future, and I think that the tendency will be for a very large export from the silver-using countries with this low rate of exchange, and if there is a large export, there will be a large import, so that the volume of trade should improve.

You are aware that that is a disputed question?—I said so, but I do not see how it can be a disputed question. Here is an article that is exported largely from China now, hides and tallow and things of that kind that were impossible to be exported long ago when we had a 4s. exchange. There are an hundred and one articles exported from China now that were impossible 25 or 30 years ago.

Do you think the advantage is permanent?—I think it would tend to increase as time goes on.

You think it would tend to increase as time goes on; you think that prices and wages do not get adjusted to the new rate of exchange in time?—No, not quite; to a certain extent they have, but not quite.

You said that a fall in exchange increased the exports and that that led to an increase in the imports?—Yes.

Now, there is a very curious crux in connection with the matter which I do not think has been answered. Suppose there was a silver country and a gold country; a fall in exchange would increase the exports and increase the imports would it not, in the silver country?—That would be the tendency, yes.

And a rise in exchange would have the opposite effect?—Would have the opposite effect—check exports.

But then, take the gold country. The fall in exchange in the case of the silver country is a rise in the case of the gold, and the imports and the exports of the one are the imports and the exports of the other?—No: I would say if you fixed a gold standard you would have no fluctuations in the exchange.

I am taking a silver country dealing with a gold country—the fall in exchange if you look at it from a silver point of view increases the international trade, the imports and exports, but that fall in exchange becomes a rise in exchange in the gold country; and that rise in exchange should diminish the imports and exports, the international trade. There is that difficulty, which is rather a puzzle?—What I am speaking of at the present time is the exports to America and to Europe from the East. They will be largely stimulated by a low level of exchange, beyond doubt they have been, and they will be.

It is pretty evident that at the time the fall in exchange takes place there is a stimulus to exports; that I think must be admitted?——

But the question is whether in the long run that would continue?—I do not see why it should not.

Still you are aware that it is a disputed question?—Yes, I am quite aware of that.

I do not know whether you read the report of the Indian Currency Committee of 1898—1899, of which Sir Henry Fowler was chairman?—Yes, I did.

The majority of the committee reported that the fall in exchange did not give a permanent stimulus to trade?—Yes, I am aware that was the finding of the committee, but certainly my experience in China was the contrary to that.

Now there is another argument about the stimulus given by the fall in exchange. If a fall in exchange is so very good for a silver country a further fall ought to be still better, and still further until you got to nothing?—That is reducing it to an absurdity.

But where is the limit; where does the fall cease to be advantageous?—I can speak very feelingly on the silver question, perhaps more so than any person sitting at this table, but at the same time I think if the fall in silver goes on the tendency would be for such a demand for it from the East—from the silver-using countries—as would right the question itself.

As would raise the price of silver?—As would raise the price, and that to my mind is the only solution that is ahead of silver.

Have you anything else you would wish to say?—I think it would be a very difficult thing for the Straits to maintain a gold currency by themselves.

Why?—Well, they are surrounded by silver-using countries all round, and it would have to be a thorough measure or not at all. Gold would have to be as free in the Treasury in Singapore and Penang as it is in the Bank of England in exchange for a note, and the day they would refuse to cash a note for gold, from that day their scheme would break down.

From that day their currency would sink?—Yes, from that day their currency would sink. There is an erroneous opinion among some of the people about Java. Java is a case in point. There is no gold in Java; comparatively speaking in Java there is no gold. They have silver, but their silver is on a par with gold always.

They use the silver coin of Holland?—Yes, well, at all events this last year the balance of trade went rather against Java and the banks there and some of the merchants were shipping these coins largely—silver coins to Holland, and they were received as if they had been gold coins. Now that is maintaining their gold currency.

That I quite understand?—Similarly in Japan.

In Japan they have a large gold reserve, have they not?—They have a gold reserve and they always cash notes in gold if you ask them. They maintain it there, but I think it would be difficult and a very expensive thing for the Government in the Straits to establish a gold standard. I would very much like to see exchange in the Straits anything you please. It would suit my personal book and all who have investments in the Straits. It would suit the Bank I have represented so long; at the same time I have given you my views as they occur to me.

Looking to your experience in the East, we have asked your opinion, which of course is valuable to us?—I have just this further to say: I was in Shanghai in 1867. When I went to Shanghai the only items of export one heard of were tea and silk. Now tea and silk form a very small proportion of the exports. The low exchange there has enabled them to export all sorts of other items.

What do they export now?—Hides, tallow, wax—all sorts of things; in fact, in a ship of 6,000 tons burthen you will find tea and silk do not occupy 5 per cent. of the cargo.

I suppose the reduced export of tea is due to the competition of India and Ceylon?—Yes, but still notwithstanding that the exports from China for the ten years ended 1890 were double what they were the previous ten years.

Measured in silver or in gold?—Measured in silver.

Part of that would be due to the fall in silver?—Yes, largely I should think, making the additional export possible bearing out to my mind, what I have just been saying to you.

Are you not arguing *post hoc ergo, propter hoc*. There may have been other things that affect the trade besides the fall in silver.

(Mr. Adamson.) I think, with Sir Thomas that the explanation of this as regards China and Singapore, the great increase in produce has been the low exchange.

(Chairman.) I have put questions to you which may appear to be in opposition to your views, but they are not done with the object of opposing. I do not say that I hold a different opinion; I merely wish to get the arguments pro and con on the evidence?—I came here to give you my opinion as well as I could, and I have done so.

(Mr. Adamson.) You have great experience of banking matters in the East, and you know the conditions of trade in Singapore and the Archipelago, although you have not lived there. Do you think that if we had a gold currency with a token dollar, which would of course mean the restriction of the supply of dollars, that it would not be necessary outside of that to have the Mexican flowing in and out for the conduct of the trade?—I have just mentioned that to Sir David Barbour.

I wanted to bring that out quite clearly, because it really is an important point.

(Chairman.) Sir Thomas said that. *(Mr. Adamson.)* I want to bring that out again.—I do not think that any action the Straits Government could take would influence the surrounding markets or the millions that use silver. It is the money of the people, without doubt, and no magician's wand can change it.

(Mr. Johnson.) You used the expression "gold currency" a little while ago, two or three times; would you expect, supposing we had a gold standard established in the Straits, that there would be much gold in circulation or require to be in circulation?—Oh, I think so, at the start, undoubtedly.

In actual circulation I mean?—No, just to give it to people who wanted it there. Certainly the gold-shops would get the notes and go to Treasury, day by day, to get them changed.

(Chairman) When they wanted gold?—When they wanted gold, day by day.

(Mr. Johnson.) But what I wanted to know was would it be necessary to make gold legal tender, because for a time in India, I think I am right, Sir David, after the rupee had been put practically on a gold standatard 1s. 4d., the gold was not at first made legal tender?—Currency notes were.

Currency notes and rupees. The scarcity of rupees brought their value up to 1s. 4d.?—Yes, that certainly would not apply to the Straits. We do not want any scarcity of money in het Straits; we want an abundance of it.

But what I meant was, you also said that if you had a gold standard it would be necessary or people to understand that at any moment they could go to the Government and get gold in exchange for the token coin, or in exchange for Government notes?—Yes.

But as far as I understand they cannot do it in India; the Currency Commissioners in India have the option to give either gold or silver whatever they think best——?

(Chairman.) I think they will give you gold for the rupees if you go to the Treasury.

(Mr. Johnson.) As a matter of practice they may do it, but they are not bound by law to do it.

(Chairman.) They may not be bound by law, and I believe are not, but it comes to the same thing if they will do it. The gold backing, of course, is not beyond the possibility of exhaustion, but it is there, and they will give you gold for the rupee at present.

(Mr. Johnson) They will give you gold as long as they have got it, but there is no breach of faith with the public if they do not do it.

(Chairman.) If they do not do it, there would be no breach of faith in India.

(Mr. Johnson.) They are not bound by law to do it?—India is not a parallel case at all; if you did not give it in the Straits the gold standard would go.

(Chairman.) If you did not give gold in India for the rupee the gold standard would disappear?—They did not always give it.

They were not able to do so, but they do now? Yes. I am very glad to hear sit. It is an unsound position. India was in such desperate straits, it had to take desperate measures, but that does not apply to the Straits Settlements, for there is nothing but prosperity. The Straits rather belie their name; it is rather a good place to be in.

(Mr. Adamson.) I do not know about that when you are going to put all this upon us?—Do you not remember the Coronation number of the *Straits Times* that came out; why it showed there was no place this side of Paradise so good to live in as the Straits.

(Chairman.) Would you like to add anything to what you have already said?—Not at all, I think you have all my views about it.

MR. CHADWICK KEW
DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1721

PURE FRESH WATER

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.
Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW,
Manager,
1st Floor, 37, Cannaught Road.
Hongkong, 13th June, 1903. [1703

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 m.m.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSSEN & CO.
Hongkong 3rd October, 1900. 6

HIGH-CLASS CHRISTMAS CAKES, decorated ... ... from $1.00
Plain Christmas Cakes... ... ... „ 0.30
German Sand Cakes ... ...from $1 to $5.00
Assorted Pastry Cakes ... per dozen 0.60
Scotch Buns ... ... from 1.50
Fresden Stollen ... ... „ 2.00
Mince Pies ... ... per dozen 2.40
Chicken and Ham Pies ... ... from 3.00
Chicken and Ham Patties 2.40
Game Pies ... ... from 5.00
Christmas Puddings, &c., to Order.
Please apply to WEISMAN & CO., 142, Praya East; ANGLO-AMERICAN STORES, 64, Elgin Road; or ROYAL ÆRATED WATER DEPOT, Ice House Street.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1902. [117—1

NOTICE.

WANG HING,
JEWELLER,
has REMOVED to No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (opposite Messrs. KELLY AND WALSH) and has also kept his old Shop as a Branch Establishment, named WANG HING & CO.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1903. [472

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS
Established 1719,
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal)
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [1054

VIEWS OF HONGKONG
ON
ILLUSTRATED POST CARDS
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For Sale at GRACA & CO.'s Stall at HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR.
Also
Used and Unused Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE STAMPS
in Sets, Packets or Single. King Edward VII Albums. Catalogues, Hinges, &c., &c., &c.
Inspection invited.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1903. [1113

NOW ON SALE.

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA FOR 1903.
WITH ALPHABETICAL LIST.

88 PAGES. BOUND IN CLOTH AND LETTERED, $1.
PAPER COVER, 60 Cents.
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Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD., Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama;
Messrs. W. BREWER & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai;
YUEN CHONG BOOK STORE, Swatow;
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Amoy;
Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Foochow;
Messrs. H. BLOW & Co., Tientsin;
Messrs. HODGE & Co., "Seoul Press," Seoul;
"NAGASAKI PRESS" OFFICE, Nagasaki;
"KOBE CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Kobe;
The "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, Hongkong; and at the London Office: 131, Fleet Street.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1903.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"STENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and aft the 25th instant.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M., on the 1st July.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamers Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st July will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 7th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. [10-12

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK, STRAITS AND MANILA.

THE Steamship

"KISH,"

Captain E. Robertson, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods must be left on board and due notice given to the undersigned, when they will be landed into Kowloon Godowns and a date appointed for examination.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903. [1817

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "TACOMA," FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [7

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"JAPAN,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10 A.M., TO-MORROW, the 26th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd prox., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [1

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE N.D.L. Steamship

"WURZBURG,"

Captain v. Binzer, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M., TO-DAY, the 22nd inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1903 [1792

GENERAL AVERAGE PER SWEDISH, S.S. "VICTORIA."

ON FIRE IN SINGAPORE ON JANUARY 7TH 1903.

CONSIGNEES and Underwriters are hereby notified that Claims for short delivered and/or damaged Cargo must be presented to the undersigned before 1ST JULY, 1903, or they will not be allowed.

SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.
ongkong, 1st June, 1903. [15

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEDI," FROM LEITH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 2nd prox. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 9th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd prox., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [1833

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"HAMBURG,"

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 3 P.M., TO-DAY, the 25th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd July will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Thursday, the 2nd July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 7th July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [5

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"VINDOBONA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the undersigned before NOON, on the 2nd July, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 2nd July will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. [3

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALCIDES, British ship, Dart.—Standard Oil Co
DHARWAR, Swedish barque, A. P. Larsson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
KENTMERE, British 4-m. barque, T. E. Burch.—Standard Oil Co.

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK." NAGASAKI. A.1, A B.C., Scotts' and Engineering Codes Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI.)

Extreme Length...	523 feet.
Length on Blocks	513 „
Width of Entrance on Top ...	89 „
Width of Entrance on Bottom...	77 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26½ „

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAIJIMA.)

Extreme Length...	371 feet.
Length on Blocks	350 „
Width of Entrance on Top ...	66 „
Width of Entrance on Bottom...	53 „
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	22 „

PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGE).
Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILDING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well as in REPAIRING of SHIPS.

The COMPANY has a SALVAGE STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, FITTED with POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT READY at SHORT NOTICE. 1677

"THE EAST OF ASIA."

(Published Quarterly.)

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest. Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the people, Customs, &c., of the Far East.

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MESSRS KELLY & WALSH, Hongkong;
and all leading Booksellers in the Far East.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1903.

INSURANCES

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE Undersigned Agents of above Company are prepared to accept First-class Foreign and Chinese RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates

TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1903. [216

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.

The Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [26

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.

INCORPORATED 1851.

Cash Security	£625,719
Total Losses Paid	£6,760,249

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [1449

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
Agents for the Phœnix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [28

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

HOTZ S'JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900 [2

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1902, £16,378,771.

I.	AUTHORISED CAPITAL...	£3,000,000	0	0
	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....	2,750,000	0	0
	PAID-UP CAPITAL.........	687,500	0	0
II.	FIRE FUNDS..................	2,867,215	14	10

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1903. [179

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are PREPARED TO ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 29th May 1895 [27

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÖCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897 [113

GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF DRESDEN.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS.

HOTZ, S'JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [2327

ROYAL ÆRATED WATERS MANUFACTORY.

If you want a drink of health,
If 'tis true that health is wealth,
If you'd take your proper place,
If for health you'd join the race,
Always with a smiling face.
Where you can get good drink I guess,
Pure water we always use,
Essences many from which to choose,
Our list of drinks will you amuse

Apply to—
F. P. DANENBERG, Manager.
Factory & Office—West Point; Telephone 367;
Depot—Ice House Street; Telephone, 374.

Novel Specialities. Best in the Far East. Refreshing and invigorating drinks of the season. Just Produced, Long-Life, Non-Intoxicating and Excellent Beverages.

Hir-Oes, Winter Stout, Strawberryade, Jubilee-Champagne, Orange Champagne, Hop Ale. [11—2

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12 SHOT REPEATING. CALIBRE 44.

Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers

ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

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14, DES VOEUX ROAD. [2742

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AGENTS WANTED.

15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [1586

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No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903.

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Every Household Requisite. Depot for Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories; 17a, Queen's Road Central.

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$160 Per Annum.
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NO CHARGE FOR INSTALLATION

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Estimates given for all kinds of Electrical work

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Manager.
Note Address:—No. 2, ICE HOUSE ROAD.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1898.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
27, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1903. [78

AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

June 25th, 1903

The Prices are given in Dollar Cents.

	BUTCHER MEAT.		
肉扒龍尾	Mi Loong Pa Yuk — Beef, sirloin & prime cut	lb.	17
肉牛鹹	Ham Ngau Yuk—Corned Beef	„	17
肉牛燒	Sin Ngau Yuk—Roast Beef	„	17
湯肉	Yuk Tong—Beef for soup	„	12
扒肉牛	Ngau Yuk Pa Beef Steak	„	17
腸肉牛	Ngau Yuk Cheung—Sausages	„	16
腦牛	Ngau Lo—Bullock's Brains	per set	8
脷牛	Ngau Li—Bullock's Tongue, fresh	each	45
脷牛鹹	Ham Ngau Li— „ corned	„	55
頭牛	Ngau Tau—Bullock's Head	„	55
心牛	Ngau Sam— „ Heart	lb.	9
肩牛鹹	Ham Ngau Kin—Beef Hump, salt	„	14
腳牛	Ngau Kuk—Bullock's Feet	each	8
腰牛	Ngau Iu—Bullock's Kidney	„	8
尾牛	Ngau Mi—Bullock's Tail	„	16
肝牛	Ngau Kon—Bullock's Liver	lb.	9
肚牛	Ngau To—Bullock's Tripe, undressed	„	5
腳頭仔牛	Ngau Chai-tak Keuk—Calves-head and Feet	set	75
骨排羊	Yeung Pi Quak—Mutton Chop	„	24
髀羊	Yeung Pe—Leg of Mutton	„	24
手羊	Young Shau—Mutton, Shoulder	„	20
頭羊	Yeung Tau—Sheeps' Head	per set	45
心羊	Yeung Sam—Sheeps' Heart		6
腰羊	Yeung Iu—Sheeps' Kidneys		9
肝羊	Yeung Kon—Sheeps' Liver	lb.	22
腳猪	Chu Kuk—Pigs' Feet	„	12
雜猪	Chu Chap—Pigs' Fry	„	12
頭猪	Chu Tau—Pig's Head	„	14
腰猪	Chu Iu—Pigs' Kidneys	pair	6
肝猪	Chu Kon—Pigs' Liver	lb.	20
骨排猪	Chu Pi Quat—Pork Chop	„	18
心猪	Chu Sam—Pig's Heart	each	9
腰猪	Chu Iu—Pig's Kidneys	each	6
肝猪	Chu Kon—Pig's Liver	lb.	21
仔猪	Chu Tsai—Sucking Pigs (to order)	„	18
油牛生	Seng Ngau Yau—Beef Suet	lb.	18
油羊生	Seng Yeung Yau—Mutton Suet	„	22
仔牛	Ngau Tsai—Veal	„	16
腸臘牛	Ngau Lap Cheung—Beef Sausages	„	16
腸臘牛	Ngau Lap Cheung—Veal	„	15
	POULTRY.		
仔雞	Ky Tsai—Chicken	„	35
雞騸	Sin Ky—Capons	„	30
鳩斑	Pan Kau—Doves	each	—
鴨水城省	Canton Sui Ap—Wild Duck, Canton	pair	—
鴨	Ap—Ducks	„	22
蛋雞	Ky Tan—Hen's Eggs	doz	20
雞	Ky—Fowls, Canton	lb.	28
雞南海	Hoi Nan Ky—Fowls, Hainan	„	23
鵝	Ngo—Geese	„	20
鵝野海上	Shanghai Ye Ngo—Geese, Wild, Shanghai	pair	—
鴿白	Pak Kop—Pigeons... Canton	each	30
	Hoihow	„	28
鶉鵪	Um Chun—Quail	„	—
仔兎	To Tsai—Hare	„	—
雞山	Shan Ky—Pheasant	„	$1
鴣鷓	Che Ku—Partridge	each	—
雀花禾	Wo Fa Cheuk—Rice Birds	doz.	—
鷸沙	Sa Choy—Snip	each	—
鴨水	Sui Ap—Teal	each	—
公雞火	Fo Ky Kung—Turkeys, Cock	„	70
雞火	Fo Ky Mo—Turkeys, Hen	„	60
	FISH.		
魚嘉	Ka Yu—Barbel	„	13
魚鯿	Pen Yu—Bream	„	12
魚水淡	Tam sui Yu—Canton Fresh-water Fish	„	13
魚鯉	Li Yu—Carp	„	12
魚赤	Chek Yu—Cat Fish	„	10
魚鰵	Mun Yu—Codfish	each	—
蟹	Hy—Crabs	„	13
魚墨	Muk Yu—Cuttle Fish	„	11
魚孟沙	Sa Mang Yu—Dab	„	10
鯪尾黄	Wong Mi Lun—Dace	lb.	10
沙頭鐵	Tit Tu Sa—Dog Fish	„	8
鱔海	Hei Sin—Eels, Conger	„	14
鱔水淡	Tam Sui Sin—Eels, Fresh water	„	12
鱔黄	Wong Sin—Eels, Yellow	„	20
雞田	Tin Ky—Frogs	„	21
斑石	Sik Pan—Garoupa	„	60
魚給白	Pak Kay Yu—Gudgeon	„	12
魚軍將	Cheung Kwan Yu—Halibut	„	16
魚白曹	Cho Pak Yu—Herrings	„	14
魚花黄	Wong Fa Yu—Labrus	„	13
魚烏	Wu Yu—Loach Fish	„	24
蝦龍	Loong Ha—Lobsters	„	18
魚鰦	Che Yu—Mackerel	„	14
魚鯔	Chai Yu—Mullet	„	15
魚芒	Mong Yu—Monk Fish	„	20
蠔生	Sing Hoo—Oysters	„	20
魚公雞	Ky Kung Yu—Parrot Fish	„	14
鱸頭	Tau Lo—Perch	„	13
魚子鯸	Hau Tsz Yu—Pike	„	9
盆破花	Fa Por Pun—Plaice	„	14
鯧白	Pak Chong—Pomfret, White	„	24
鯧黑	Hak Chong— „ Black	„	18
蝦明	Ming Ha—Prawns	„	32
沙琶琵	Pi Pa Sa—Ray	„	8
公狗石	Sik Kau Kung—Rock Fish	„	11
魚鯶	Chun Yu—Roach	„	20
魚鯊	Sa Yu—Shark	„	16
魚友馬	Ma Yau Yu—Salmon, Canton	„	24
魚生	Seng Yu—Salmon, Fresh Water	„	15
蝦	Ha—Shrimps	„	18
魚鯆	Fo Yu—Skate	„	9
魚立	Lap Yu—Snapper	„	20
魚沙撻	Tat Sa Yu—Soles	„	20
魚鯇	Wan Yu—Tench	„	14
魚口左	Cho Hau Yu—Turbot	„	16
魚腳	Kuk Yu—Turtles, small, fresh-water	„	70
魚鼈白	Pak Bit Yu—White Bait	„	—
	FRUITS.		
仁杏	Hang Yuan—Almonds	„	20
菓平山金	Kam Shan Ping Qor—Apples, California	„	30
菓平津天	Tin Chun Pin Qor—Apples, Chefoo	lb.	—
棠梨	Lai Tung—Apples, small, Chefoo	lb.	10
枝番	Fan Chi—Apples, Custard, Macoa	each	—
菓平本日	Yat Pon Ping Qor—Apples, Japanese	lb.	—
蕉香城省	SanSingHeungChiu—Banannas, fragrant, Canton	„	4
蕉香山	Shan Heung Chiu—Banannas brides, Macao	„	4
桃楊	Yeung To—Carambola	„	—
栗風	Fung Nut—Chestnuts, Chinese	„	10
子椰	Ye Tsz—Cocoanuts	each	8
子提葡	Po Ta Tsz—Grapes......lb. 1st ql.		—
檬檸	Ning Mong—Lemons, Chinese	„	6
	Fut Lan Sai Lingmon—Lemons, Saigon	lb.	5
枝荔	Lai Chi—Lichees, Fresh ...1st ql.		—
	„ „ ......2nd „		—
	„ „ ......3rd „		—
乾枝荔	Lai Chi Kon—Lichees, Dried	lb.	16
檬檸	Ning Mong—Limes, Saigon	„	10
芒宋呂	LuiSungMong—Mango, Manila	each	12
芒南安	On Nan Mong—Mango, Saigon	„	—
子竹山	Shan Chuk Tsz—Mangosteens doz.		30
	per 100 ...... 1st ql.		—
	Shan Chuk Tsz—Mangosteens per 100......2nd „		—
瓜西	Sai Kwa—Melons Water	lb.	—
欖白	Pak Lam—Olives		8
橙	Chang—Oranges, Canton, Sweet	„	—
橙州潮	Chiu Chau Chang—Oranges, Swatow	„	—
橙門澳	Oh Moon Chang—Oranges, Macao	„	
桔沙珠	Chu Sa Kut— „ Small	„	—
桔甜	Tim Kut— „ Mandarin	„	—
生花	Fa Seng—Peanuts	lb.	10
梨雪海上	S'hai Sut Li—Pears, American	ql.	10
梨鮮	Sin Chi—Pears, Cooking, Canton	„	8
梨沙	Sa Li—Pears, Shanghai	„	8
柿紅	Hung Tsz—Persiminons large	lb.	—
蘿菠地本	Pon Ti Po Lo—Pineapple...1st ql		15
	Pineapple, Cooking only ...2nd „		6
	„ „ 3rd „		—
蕉大	Tai Tsin—Plantains	lb.	3
柚碌	Luk Yau—Pumelo, Amoy	each	—
柚碌羅暹	ChimLoLukYau—Pumelo, Siam	„	20
桃合新	San Hop To—Walnuts, Fresh	lb.	10
桃合	Hop To—Walnuts, Green		—
	VEGETABLES, &c.		
竹治丫海上	Shanghai Ha Chi Chuk—Artichokes, Shanghai	„	—
菜鬚龍	Loong Soo Choy—Asparagus	doz.	30
筍竹	Chuk San—Bamboo Shoots	lb.	—
菜芽	Ah Choy—Beans, Sprout	„	3
角豆	Tau Kok— „ Long	„	4
豆面	Min Tau— „ Broad	„	—
豆邊	Bin Tau— „ French, S'hai	„	16
豆邊門澳	Oh Moon Bin Tau—Beans, Macao (French)	„	9
菜頭紅	Hung Tau Choy—Beetroot	each	3
筍茭	Kau San—Cane Shoots	bundle	—
茄青	Ching Ke—Brinjals, Green	lb.	3
茄元	Yuen Ke— „ Red	„	3
菜白	Pak Choy—Brassica	„	3
筍竹	Chook Shun—Bamboo Shoots	„	6
菜芥	Kay Choy—Cabbage, Chinese	„	3
菜芥海上	S'hai Kay Choy— „ Shanghai	each	4
筍金	Kam Sun—Carrots	lb.	5
花菜椰	Yo Choy Fa—Cauliflower	each	—
花菜椰大	Ta Yo Choy Fa— „ Large Size	„	—
花菜椰中	Chung YoChoy Fa—Cauliflower, Med. Size		—
花菜椰細	Sai Ye Choy Fa—Cauliflower, Small Size		—
[illegible]	Pa-Chi-Lo-Pak—Carrots	lb.	4
菜芹	Cun Choy—Celery, China	„	7
菜芹洋	Yeung Cun Choy—Celery, Eng.	„	—
瓜苦	Foo Qor—Bitter Squash		3
椒辣乾	Kon Lat Chiu—Chilies, Dried	„	15
椒辣青	Ching Lat Chiu—Chilies, Green	„	5
椒花紅	Hung Fa Chiu—Chilies, Red	„	7
瓜青	Ching Qor—Cucumbers	„	3
料材厘加	Ka Li Choy Liu—Curry Stuff, English	„	5
頭蒜	Chung Tau—Garlic	„	4
薑老	Lo Keung—Ginger, old	„	5
薑子	Tsz Keung—Ginger, young	„	6
豆青	Ching Tau—Green Peas	„	—
力根	Kun Lik—Horse Radish, S'hai	„	17
米粟	Suk Mai Indian Corn	piece	3
菜生洋	Yeung Sang Choy—Lettuce	„	1
菇草生	SangChoQu—Mushrooms, fresh	lb.	25
茄毛	Mo Ke—Ochra	„	—
頭葱洋	YoungChungTau—Onions, B'bay	„	6
葱生	Sang Chung—Onions, Green	„	4
頭葱本日	Yat Pun Chung Tau—Onions, Japanese		—
頭葱海上	Shanghai Chung Tau—Onions, Shanghai	„	4
茄毛	Mo ka—Okroes	„	4
荽芫洋	Yung Yuen Si—Parsley, Eng.	bundle	1
仔薯洲福	Foochow Shu Tsai—Potatoes, Foochow	lb.	3
仔薯海上	Shanghai Shu Tsai—Potatoes, Shanghai	lb.	3
仔薯本日	Yat Pun Shu Tsai—Potatoes, Japanese		—
仔薯門澳	Oh Moon Shu Tsai—Potatoes, Macao		3
仔薯旗花	Fa Ki Shu Tsai—Potatoes, American	„	6
薯番	Fan Shu—Potatoes, Sweet	„	2
瓜冬	Tung Qor—Pumpkin	„	2
菜仔猪	Chu Tsai Choy—Purslane	„	—
仔白蘿紅	Hung Lo Pak Tsai—Radish	doz.	—
菜椰	Ye Choy—Cabbage Root	each	2
頭葱乾	Kon Chung Tau—Shalots	lb.	5
菜菠	Po Choy—Spinage, Chinese	„	—
	Sweet Corn	doz	50
菜莧	Yin Tsoi—Spinach	lb.	2
頭芋	Fo Tau—Taros	„	2
茄番	Fan Ki—Tomatoes	„	14
蔔蘿	Lo Pak—Turnips, Chinese	„	3
蔔蘿洋	Yung Lo Pak—Turnips, Eng.	„	—
瓜節	Ceit Qor—Vegetable Marrow	„	3
蹄馬	Ma Ti—Water Chestnuts, Common	„	4
蹄馬林桂	Kwei Lum Ma Ti—Water Chestnuts, Mandarin	„	6
菜洋西	Sai Yueng Choy—Water Cresses	„	1
薯大	Tai Shu—Yams	„	6

A. WATSON,
Inspector-in-Charge of Markets.

THE WEATHER.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER. 25TH JUNE P.M.

STATION.	Hour.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32o Fahr	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	2 p.	29.63	63	—	N	1	c
Nemuro	„	29.92	—	—	E	6	—
Hakodate	„	29.70	—	—	SE	8	—
Tokyo	„	29.67	—	—	NE	4	—
Kochi	„	29.64	—	—	E	2	—
Nagasaki	„	29.64	—	—	E	2	—
Kagoshima	„	29.64	—	—	SW	4	—
Oshima	„	29.65	—	—	—	0	—
Naha	„	29.66	—	—	N	4	—
Ishigakijima	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	1 p.	29.61	—	—	NE	6	—
Taichu	„	29.65	—	—	S	2	
Tainan	„	29.69	—	—	E	4	—
Koshun	„	29.69	—	—	W	6	—
Pescadores	„	29.68	—	—	S	6	—
Weihaiwei	3 p.	29.67	71	—	N	2	b
Gutzlaff	„	29.78	65	79	NE	3	cv
Sharp Peak	„	29.65	67	45	NNE	5	or
Amoy	2.30 p.	29.61	77	82	NE	2	or
Swatow	3 p.	29.61	81	—	W	2	—
Canton	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	4 p.	29.62	77	92	W	1	o
Vict'ia Peak	„	—	—	—	W	7	—
Gap Rock	„	29.62	—	—	W	4	—
Macao	„	29.62	72	—	W	1	c
Haiphong	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	„	29.76	90	66	WSW	4	c
Malate	3 p.	—	—	—	W	3	c
Bacolod	„	—	—	—	S	2	b
Iloilo	„	29.80	89	—	SW	3	c
Cebu	„	29.79	89	—	S	2	c
C. S. James	4 p.	—	—	—	—	—	—
		26th JUNE, A.M.					
Valdivostok	7 a.	29.67	56	69	—	0	o
Nemuro	6 a.	30.00	—	—	E	4	—
Hakodate	„	29.77	—	—	E	4	—
Tokyo	„	29.78	—	—	N	4	—
Kochi	„	29.68	—	—	E	4	—
Nagasaki	„	29.64	—	—	E	2	—
Kagoshima	„	29.64	—	—	W	2	—
Oshima	„	29.61	—	—	N	6	—
Naha	„	29.54	—	—	NE	2	—
Ishigakijima	„	29.62	—	—	NE	2	—
Taihoku	6 a.	29.62	—	—	E	4	—
Taichu	„	29.63	—	—	S	4	—
Tainan	„	29.61	—	—	E	4	—
Koshun	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadores	„	29.63	—	—	SW	4	—
Weihaiwei	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gutzlaff	„	29.78	70	70	NE	2	bv
Sharp Peak	„	29.70	70	88	N	1	o
Amoy	6.30 a.	29.71	72	95	NE	2	or
Swatow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	10 a.	29.66	79	93	W	1	op
Vict'ia Peak	„	—	—	—	SW	2	—
Gap Rock	„	29.64	—	—	NW	3	—
Macao	„	29.67	81	—	NNW	—	orlt
Haiphong	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	„	29.81	90	75	—	0	b
Malate	9 a.	—	—	—	—	0	c
Bacolod	„	—	—	—	—	0	b
Iloilo	„	29.87	86	—	—	0	b
Cebu	„	29.89	89	—	S	2	c
C. S. James	10 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—

On the 26th at 11.15 a.—The barometer has risen moderately over E. Japan, fallen slightly over the Loochoos.

Pressure is highest to NE. of Japan, and the low pressure trough still lies over the S. coast of China, the Formosa Channel and the Pacific to the S. of the Loochoos, with a tendency for a circular depression to form in the neighbourhood of the latter area.

Moderate NE. winds in the Formosa Channel: fresh SW monsoon over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate SW. and W. winds; squally, thunder showers.

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